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Thomas Lincoln Family

Direct Ancestors

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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January 1884

[Special Correspondence Globe-Democrat.]

LINCOLN'S EARLY DAYS.

Quaint and Curious Recollections of His Career in Illinois.

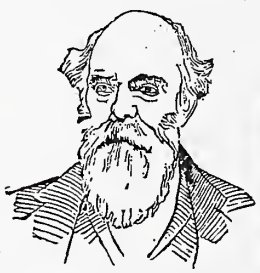
His First Appearance in the Legislature—His First Efforts for Distinction.

Interviews with Old Friends and Neighbors, Who Are Now Proud to Say That They Knew the Great Emancipator.

1884

CHARLESTON, ILL., January.—Abraham Lincoln, while practicing law during his residence at Springfield, was a frequent visitor at this little town, then, as now, the county seat of Coles County. His father and stepmother resided in a small cabin on Goose Nest Prairie, near Farmington, this (Coles) county, and Mr. Lincoln would often spend a few days or a week at this home, or with friends in this city. Several of his relatives who resided here then are still living, and your correspondent has recently heard from their lips many an interesting incident of Mr. Lincoln's life at that period. One of these gentlemen is Captain John Easton, of Charleston, now seventy-nine years of age, who has lived here since the city's earliest days, at one time a member of the State Legislature, a man who at forty must have been a fine specimen of physical manhood, who is now but slightly bent, and whose only sign of departing strength is his whitened head and slightly faltering step.

"Tell you something of Abe Lincoln?" said he. "Why, sir, I like nothing better. Abe was a life-long friend of mine. Got acquainted with Abe in the Black Hawk war. Loved him the first time I saw him, and love him still. Abe was quite a boy when his father moved from Indiana to this State. He inherited a dislike to farm—at least he never amounted to much. He would rather do odd jobs for somebody; was inclined to tell wonderful stories from infancy. Dennis Hanks, a relative, who taught him to read, says Abe caught the mania from the Arabian Nights, as that constituted his sole library at the time. He ingeniously worked out fanciful stories, applying them to current times. He and the boys often had wrestling matches. Never saw his equal at wrestling. Joshua Veach, who lived west of town, was considered a powerful fellow, but when Abe and he had a trial of prowess Abe always came up on top.



CAPTAIN JOHN EASTON.

"I think the first time I saw Abe he was the ugliest chap that had ever obstructed my vision. But he was honest to the core and true as steel. He would not drink, but at times, under trying circumstances, a highly-polished cuss word would escape his lips. I am inclined to think his talent for story-telling was the first step in the chain of circumstances that led his feet to the White House. It was the "burrah boys" who had been with him in the Black Hawk war, and who before had chewed and spit tobacco around his stove in his little store at Salem, in Sangamon County, that nominated and elected him to the Legislature which met at Vandalia, then the State Capital. That was the winter of 1836-7. I was elected as a member from Coles, and was with him there. At that time parties were not divided so markedly as at the present.

"It was in this first Legislature he, then an unknown man, made himself spoken of by the people of the State. Some measure, I am so old now I can not recall just what it was, was before the House, which Lincoln and his friends, who were in the minority, I among them, took decided grounds against. We were enough to break a quorum, and in the afternoon made it a point to not be present when the vote was taken. The other members, on a promise that they would compromise the bill in the evening, persuaded us to return at the night session. As soon as we were in the Assembly-room the officers locked the doors, thus intercepting us from retiring, and by this method thought they had us cornered. The

LINCOLN'S STEP-MOTHER.

building was what might be called a two-story one. A stairway led from the ground probably twelve or fifteen feet to the hall, and at the landing a small room had to be crossed before coming to the Assembly proper. It appears that Lincoln had anticipated this movement, and in the early evening had measured the distance from the windows to the ground, and also ascertained whether they might be hoisted without delay. Finding the measure would be brought up without modification, and that they would be powerless to hinder, Abe whispered to his friends, and, making a simultaneous movement for the windows, before the others knew what was the matter, we were all outside, the quorum broken, and the House had to adjourn. This at that primitive period was considered a big thing, and Lincoln, as he deserved, got the praise. An account of this was published in the newspapers at St. Louis, Vandalia, Shawneetown and Springfield. I don't believe, however, there were more than three or four newspapers in the entire State. I remembered that Lincoln enjoyed this joke hugely himself, and laughed about it nearly the entire night.

LINCOLN'S AVERSION TO DANCING—HIS MARRIAGE.

"Although Lincoln," continued the Captain, "was very fond of outdoor backwoods sports all his life, he was never given to dancing. I used to twit him about his abstemious disposition in this direction, while visiting him at Springfield after the capital was moved there. This was after Lincoln had married. His wife, however, dearly loved the ball-room, and Springfield could not furnish a lady who con grace a company or ball-room more happi than she. Abe never refused to accompa his wife to these festivities, but invariab stole away from her to the cloak-room wh he did, where a party of like affectionate sou were assembled; and while Mary was flushi and smiling in the whirl of the dance, i would be spinning off yarns to his eager li teners. He was never seen in the dance, ar would only appear in the grand promenad I used to tell him he was too proud of his pe sonal appearance to unbend to the touch the fiddle. Because Abe and Mary were t gether in the ball-room only when arriving taking their departure, people remarked th their home life was somewhat jarring. I thin there never was a greater misstatement. The could be no more tender affection than existe between them even unto death.

"You have not heard the story of the marriage? Well, I will give it you as I hav been told by a very dear friend long sinc dead. There have been statements published about Lincoln wanting to marry other girl but I doubt very much if he ever popped th question to any maiden other than Ma Todd, and she accepted him. The day was for the marriage. It came and the bridegroo also, but for some unknown reason the bri did not. This made Lincoln for the time ve angry. Explanations satisfactory to appe him were afterward made, courtship followe and then a second engagement entered int The day was set for the marriage a second tin invited guests and relatives assembled, t bride, minister and everything in waiting, t the groom this time failed to materiali Lincoln afterward explained his conduct his intended's enraged kinsfolk that as t bride, acting the party of the first part, had a time in the past did as he, the party of t second part, had done in the second instance he thought they were now square, and wa willing to renew the compact for the thir time. Other explanations followed, new obl gations were finally entered into, the weddin day for the third time named. Both bride an groom, minister and guests were this tim present, and the marriage duly celebrated Mind, I give you this as the statement of an other, but a man whom I believe would tel naught but the truth.

LOVE FOR HIS STEP-MOTHER.

"Contrary to the usual accepted theory, the step-mothers are unmitigated nuisances, an should be consigned to oblivion," continued Mr Easton, "Lincoln's actions through life towar his step-mother would prove the contrary. was keeping store during his law practice in little room in Charleston, and often has h come into my store with a fee-note earned in case and say, 'Cap, let mother (he invariabl called her mother) trade this ten-dollar not out until I come again.' Often while in tow would he drive out to see his parents, but h never was known to do so without first gettin some sugar and coffee and dried apples to tak with him. A ten-dollar fee-note meant a goo deal in value in those days. Why, I hav known lawyers to go seventy-five or one hun dred miles to try a case in the Circuit Cour and pay expenses for a fee of ten or twent dollars. And a fifty-dollar fee in a murder cas was a bonanza."

THOUGHTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

"Lincoln's political ambition began ver young in his public career" [in answer to question of when he thought Lincoln first se his stake for the Presidency]. "While a mem ber of the second or third Legislatures of th State, I received letters from Lincoln urgin me to see to it that the members known to h in his favor for the State senatorship should b held solidly together. I can not say whethe

REV. THOS. GOODWIN.

thought at that time by an election to the
natorship it would be a plank in his walk to
e Presidency; but looking at it from subse-
ent events one would be inclined to reason

"I remember very distinctly the campaign in
hich Douglas and Lincoln were engaged
mping for the Senate. At that time I was
nning a newspaper in Charleston. I took the
unds with Douglas on the slavery issue, but
hink Lincoln got the best of him every time
ey crossed swords. Their efforts at Charles-
n were very interesting. A number of very
ominent men were on the platform, among
em Tom Marshall, Congressman Smith, of
icago, Ficklin, Dr. Chambers, and I think
ber Linder. Douglas had accused Lincoln,
ile in Congress, of refusing to vote supplies
our Mexican veterans, or words to that ef-
t, when Lincoln arose, and grabbing Fick-
, who had been his associate in Congress, by
e collar, and wheeling him in front of the
s. audience, told him to tell the truth. Fick-
, as near as I can remember, said: 'My
ends, gentlemen, I am a friend of both the
eakers. I am as much the friend of Douglas
I am of Lincoln; I believe Lincoln has told
e truth in the matter.' It is needless to add
: Ficklin at that time and all through his
e was a Democrat."

LINCOLN'S DUEL WITH SHIELDS.

Some time after the election of Lincoln to
State Legislature an article appeared in one
our State organs, entitled 'Lost Township,
ckapoo Point, Coles County,' and signed
ant Becca,' at which the Secretary of State,
gentleman named Shields, took umbrage.
owing that Lincoln came originally from
ee, Shields accused him of its authorship,
d challenged him for a duel, which Lincoln
epted, and having choice of weapons, chose
ad-swords. Lincoln, you know, had arms
ong as a rail, and Shields was rather a
mpy-built fellow, with no length of arm at
Seconds were chosen by each, and the
ce for the bloody combat to be fought select-
near A on. It was thought for a time that
elds would back out, seeing the odds against
; but he was a plucky fellow, Irish by
th, bull-headed r that, and refused to with-
w. As a friend of Lincoln I went down to
be had fair pl y. A ten-inch plank was
d on the ground, over which neither party
s allowed to go, and a rope drawn around
ces for a ring ten feet in diameter, inclosing
board in the center. The principals took
ir positions, and everything was in readi-
s for the butchery, for such it would have
n, and Lincoln wouldn't have been the vic-
, either. Just at this point, however, the
onds of both parties threw up, the princi-
s after some formalities shook hands, and
duel ended. Everybody knows Shields was a true
nd of Abe. He won much distinction in
course of years, being U. S. Senator from
the States of Missouri, Minnesota and Illinois."

LINCOLN'S FATHER'S FUNERAL.

Rev. Thomas Goodwin, an old gentleman of this city, seventy-nine years of age, the pastor who preached the funeral sermon of Thomas Lincoln, was met on the street the other day. He says:

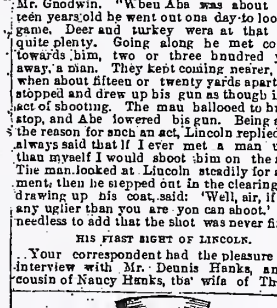
"I was teaching at the same at Stringtown five days in the week, and in the eight days preceding the funeral exercises rode seventy-two miles on horseback and preached seven times, Lincoln's funeral being the sixth meeting. It occurred on Saturday, January 8, 1851, and I remember the day well, as it was very cold and snow on the ground. Services were held at his stepson's, John D. Johnson's residence. It is now known as Thomas Lincoln's homestead. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock. The text I selected on the occasion was I. Corinthians, xv., 21-22: 'For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.' In his case I could not say aught but good. He was buried in what is called Gordon's graveyard, Pleasant Grove Township, Coles County. He was a consistent member through life of the Church of my choice, the Christian Church, or Church of Christ, and was, as far as I know—and I was a very intimate friend—illiterate, yet always truthful, conscientious and religious. At his death he had reached the age of seventy-three years. He walked with the poor of this earth, wore homespun clothes and a coonskin cap, but I think, when the martyred President entered the gates of the city which stand ajar, that among the first to welcome him was Thomas Lincoln."

AN UGLIER MAN THAN LINCOLN.

"Old Tommy used to delight in telling about Abe's uglier man than himself," continued Mr. Goodwin. "When Abe was about eighteen years old he went out one day to look for game. Deer and turkey were at that time quite plenty. Going along he met coming towards him, two or three hundred yards away, a man. They kept coming nearer, and when about fifteen or twenty yards apart Abe stopped and drew up his gun as though in the act of shooting. The man ballooed to him to stop, and Abe lowered his gun. Being asked the reason for such an act, Lincoln replied: 'I always said that if I ever met a man uglier than myself I would shoot him on the spot.' The man looked at Lincoln steadily for a moment, then he stepped out in the clearing and, drawing up his coat, said: 'Well, sir, if I am any uglier than you are you can shoot.' It is needless to add that the shot was never fired."

HIS FIRST SIGHT OF LINCOLN.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Dennis Hanks, an own cousin of Nancy Hanks, the wife of Thomas



DENNIS F. HANKS, WHO TAUGHT LINCOLN TO READ.

Lincoln and mother of Abraham. Mr. Hanks is now eighty-eight years of age, well preserved and never tires of speaking of the many virtues and excellencies of his relative.

"When did you first see Abe?"

"About twenty-four hours after birth—hardly that—I rikkilect I run all the way over two miles, to see Nancy Hanks' boy baby. 'Twas common then to come together in them days to see new babies. Her name was Nancy Hanks before she married Lincoln. I held the wee one a minit. I was ten years old, and it tickled me to hold the pulpy, red little thing. When Abe was about nine years old his father moved to Indiana, Spencer County. We came out a year later, and he then had a cabin up, and he gave us the shanty. On this spot Abe grew to manhood. Our cabins were about fifteen rods apart. Abe killed a turkey the day we got there, and couldn't get through telling about it."

"It is stated you taught him to read; is that so?"

"I reckon. I taught him to spell, read and cipher. He knew his letters pretty wellish; his mother taught him his letters. If there ever was a good woman, she were one, a true Christian of the Baptist Church, but she died soon after we arrived, and left him without a teacher. His father couldn't read a word. Abe went to school in all about a quarter; I then set up to help him; did the best I could. Webster's speller was his first favorite; a copy I had of the Indiana Statutes came next. Then he happened on to a copy of the 'Rabian Nights!' Abe would lay on the floor with a chair under his head, and laugh over that book for hours. I told him they was likely lies from end to end, but he learned to read right well in them.

NOT GROWN THEN.

"At that time he was not grown, only six feet two inches; he was six feet four and one-half inches when grown. Tall, lathy and gangling; not much appearance; not handsome; not ugly, but peculiarsome. This kind of a fellow: If a man rode up horseback, Abe would be the first out and on the fence to ask questions till his father would give him a knock on the head; then he would throw at birds or something; but pondered all the while. He was very strong and active. I were ten year older, but I couldn't rassle him down; his legs were too long for me. Strong? My, how he could chop wood! his axe would flash and bite into a sugar tree or sycamore, and down it would come. If you heard him falling trees you would think there were three men in the woods cutting. But he never was sassy or quarrelsome. I have seen him walk in some crowd of rowin' rowdies and tell some droll yarn that would bust them all up. It was the same when he was a lawyer. There was a sumthin' perculiarsome about him. We then had no ides a' his future greatness. He was a bright lad, but the big world seemed ahead of him. We were all slow-going folks, though we never suspected it."

"Did he take to books eagerly?"

"No; we had to hire him at first. But when he got a taste, it was the old story—we had to pull the sow's ears to get her to the trough, and then pull her tail to get her away. What Church did Abe belong to. The Baptist Church. I will tell you a circumstance about him. He would come home from church, put a box in the middle of the cabin floor, and repeat the sermon from text to doxology. I've heard him do it often."

"Did he get his sterling principles of character from one or both parents?"

"Both. His strong will from his father. His father used to swear a little. One day his little girl picked up a foul oath, and was bruising the bitter morsel in her sweet lips, when Nancy called 'Thomas!' and said: 'Listen, husband.' He stopped that habit thar; never swore again. Abe's kindliness he got from his mother. His humor, love of humanity, hatred of slavery, all came from her. I am free to say Abe was a mother's boy."

LINCOLN'S BIRTH.

"About ten or fifteen years ago a story was put in circulation that President Lincoln was an illegitimate child. It was stated that his father's name was Abraham Inlow and not Thomas Lincoln. A Mr. Christopher Graham, in 1882, of Louisville, Ky., aged ninety-eight years, made a sworn statement about the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, in many particulars correct, but not in all. I am an own cousin of Nancy Hanks, the wife of Thomas Lincoln; we were both residents of Kentucky. Her parents resided in Mercer County, and I was a resident of Hardin County. My uncle, Joseph Hanks, was a resident of

JOHN HANKS, LINCOLN'S PARTNER IN RAIL-SPLITTING.

Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin County, and engaged for a time in cabinet making. It was at Uncle Joseph's house that Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks first met each other. Thomas, at the time, was learning the cabinet-making trade with uncle. Thomas and Nancy were lawfully married by Alex McDougal, a Baptist preacher, in 1806; I can not recall the day or month of the year. The wedding took place at McDougal's house, which was eight or ten miles southeast of Elizabethtown, in Hardin, now La Rue, County. At the time I was seven years old, and was living with my uncle, Thomas Sparrow, who had taken me to raise. The newly married couple staid all night at our house the day of their marriage. Thomas Lincoln gave a $40 bond before he got his marriage license, which he obtained at the county seat. The name of the Circuit Clerk from whom Lincoln received his license was Benjamin Helms. Thomas Lincoln was aged twenty-seven years and Nancy Hanks was in her twenty-fifth year when they were married. Among those present at the ceremony was a daughter of McDougal's, to whom I wrote, and got a statement at the time the report was circulated that Abe was an illegitimate child, in which she declares that Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln were married according to law, on the South Fork of Nolin Creek, Hardin County, Kentucky, in 1806. This statement I sent to Robert Lincoln, Abe's son. I can not now recall the lady's maiden name. Abe Lincoln was born on a small tributary of Rolling Fork River, called Knob Creek, the same county, in 1809, three years after Thomas and Nancy were married."

JUDGE O. B. FICKLIN'S TRIBUTE.

Hon. O. B. Ficklin, of this city, recently deceased, who was a member of Congress with Lincoln and an associate at the Bar, leaves this statement of the martyred President:

"He was naturally despondent and sad, like many another who has made mirth for a merry

JUDGE O. B. FICKLIN.

company. He could tell a story to make a group roar with laughter, but when his face was unlit by pleasantry it was dark, gloomy and peculiar. The pictures we see of him only half represent him, as they can only show him in repose. Lincoln was a man of two distinct personages. He was a man of keen insight and absorbing meditation. His sudden changes from elate joy to silent brooding over the problems of life were noticeable to all his friends. One moment a boy exultant, sunny, cheery, the next a care-burdened man, deep in thought. His characteristics were honor, fidelity and transparent truth. Had Douglas had these qualities to as great degree he would have been a greater man than Abe Lincoln. I am a life-long Democrat, but I loved Lincoln. He was, I say, a greater man than Washington. He was a lover of music, flowers, birds, Burns' poetry, and could read Campbell's 'Last Man' as no one else. Abe was not what you would call eloquent in speaking; he was a strong, sensible speaker, of keen discernment, and was at his best before a jury. He could present his points in a stately array. He had a fashion of pointing at the jury with his long bony forefinger of his right hand. There seemed to be something magnetic always about that finger. He was elected to Congress in 1846 over Peter Cartwright, the great pioneer preacher of Illinois. I was elected, too, the same year, but had been before. That was during the Mexican War."

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National Tr

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

EVERY-DAY LIFE OF Abraham Lincoln.

By FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

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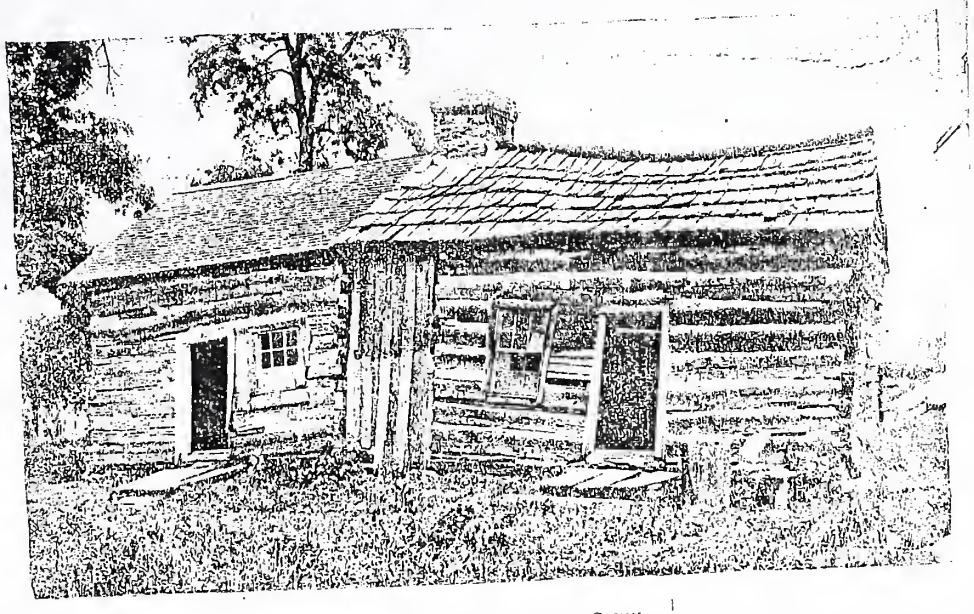
In speaking of the great men who have been native to the soil of the New World who have been the natural outgrowth of our American civilization, and have grandly met all the requirements of their situation and of a critical epoch, the first name which springs to our lips is that of George Washington, and the second is that of Abraham Lincoln. The list is not long of our veritable heroes, but at its head stands, without question, the Father of true, like the famous Damascus steel, it never failed to do the deed expected of it at the vital moment.

Abraham Lincoln was never ashamed of his lowly birth. He was a man of the people, a true citizen of the Republic; and he put a just estimate on the relative value of the advantages of wealth and position, and the achievements of enterprise and integrity. Not only the word but the teaching of his favorite poet (Burns) had sunk into his heart, and with quiet self-assurance he lived up to the text:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

"My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Ind., in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin' and cipherin' to the Rule of Three.' If a stroggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advanced I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was 22. At 21 I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of



THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN LOG CABIN.

This log cabin was built by Abraham Lincoln and his father on Goose Nest Prairie, near Farmington, Ill., in 1831.

[illegible] Revolution; and [illegible] comes our martyred President, [illegible] The barefooted boy in the Western wilderness, wielding the axe, [illegible] the plow; the gaunt lad in homespun jean, steering the flatboat on the Mississippi; [illegible] Volunteers, which gave me my first taste of military life, I went through the campaign, was elected to the Legislature the same year (1832) and the inmate of the White House, the Chief Magistrate of a great Nation, was the been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was

in the new Sta[illegible] His sons, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas, were witnesses of the shocking tra[illegible] the circumstances of which are vivid[illegible] Mr. I. N. Arnold. Thomas L[illegible] in the field with his father, [illegible] savages suddenly burst upon [illegible] Mordecai and Josiah, his elder [illegible] were near by in the forest. [illegible] rifled by a shot, saw his father [illegible] running to this cabin, seized the [illegible], rushed to one of the loop-holes [illegible] the loge of the cabin, and [illegible] who had fired. He had just [illegible] Thomas, and was running to [illegible] Pointing the rifle through [illegible] aiming at a silver medal on [illegible] the Indian, Mordecai [illegible] fell, and the boy, springing [illegible] ran to the open arms of his [illegible] cabin door. Meanwhile, Jo[illegible] run to the fort for old, [illegible] party of settlers, who brought [illegible] Abraham Lincoln and the [illegible] been shot. From this [illegible] his life Mordecai was the [illegible] the Indians, and, it is said, [illegible] in revenge for the murder [illegible]

It was in this preserving [illegible] crossing every step the [illegible] spent his boyhood. [illegible] before his baby eyes [illegible] of blood. He was [illegible] so could not have [illegible] four years old on that fatal day [illegible] well of the fierce Indians chilled [illegible] of the startled group, and in [illegible] swift moment his father lay dead be[illegible] him, and vengeance had been exact[illegible] by his resolute boy brother. Men of s[illegible] nature, who grow up amid such ex[illegible]ences, acquire habits of stern heroism. Their nerves turn to steel, their ein[illegible] come wiry, their senses are sharpened, [illegible] they grow alert, steady, prompt, [illegible] in every crisis. The craft of [illegible] in its outwitted by the art of the [illegible] man, who joins to the cunning [illegible] the intelligence inherited from [illegible] race.

MORDECAI LINCOLN—[illegible] CHARACTER.

So far as they are known, [illegible] Lincolns were all marked characters. [illegible] reminiscences related of Mordecai [illegible] he had reached manhood given [illegible] glimpse of the boy who exhibited [illegible] coolness and during on the occasion [illegible] cost his father's life. "He was [illegible] man of considerable genius [illegible] who knew him. "He was a [illegible] drollery, and it would almost [illegible] laugh to look at him. [illegible] never [illegible] other man whose quiet, droll [illegible] in me the same disposition to [illegible] that was Artemus Ward. He [illegible] a story-teller; and in this [illegible] his 'Uncle Mord,' as we [illegible] He was an honest [illegible] violent [illegible] the ladies. I heard him on [illegible] fashionable ride that he [illegible] a very [illegible] a beav[illegible] a couple of horses, and the little household set out on the long and painful journey to

She is said to have been beautiful in her youth, with a face of the brunet type, "with dark hair, regular features, and soft, sparkling hazel eyes." Mr. Arnold states that "she was by nature refined, and of far more than ordinary intellect. Her friends spoke of her as being a person of marked and decided character. She was unusually intelligent, reading all the books she could obtain. She was a woman of deep religious feeling, of the most exemplary character, and most tenderly and affectionately devoted to her family. Her home indicated a degree of taste and a love of beauty exceptional in the wild settlement in which she lived; and, judging from her early death, it is probable that she was of a physique less hardy than that of most of those by whom she was surrounded. But in spite of this she had been reared where the very means of existence were to be obtained but by a constant struggle, and she had learned to use the rifle and the tools of the backwoods farmer as well as the distaff, the cards and the spinning-wheel. She could not only kill the wild game of the woods, but she could also dress it, make of the skins clothes for her family, and prepare the flesh for food. Hers was a strong, self-reliant spirit, which commanded the respect as well as the love of the rugged people among whom she lived." The tender and reverent spirit of Abraham Lincoln, and the pensive melancholy of his disposition, he no doubt inherited from his mother. He never ceased to cherish the memory of her life and teachings. Her death and the sad and solemn rites of the funeral "made an impression on the mind of the son as lasting as life. She had found time, amidst her weary toil and the hard struggle of her busy life, not only to teach him to read and write, but to impress inexpressibly upon him that love of truth and justice, that perfect integrity and reverence for God, for which he was noted all his life. These virtues were ever associated in his mind with the most tender love and respect for his mother." Says Dr. Holland: "Mr. Lincoln always looked back to her with an unspeakable affection. Long after her sensitive heart and weary hands had crumbled into dust, and had climbed to life again in forest flowers, he said to a friend, with tears in his eyes: 'All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.'"

A spirit of restlessness, a love of adventure, a longing for new scenes, and [illegible] the hope of improving his [illegible] Thomas Lincoln in [illegible] abandon the [illegible] life

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National Tribune

"Be ready to defend the Union when they have been at battle, and for his widow and orphans."

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

EVERY-DAY LIFE
or
Abraham Lincoln

By FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

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In speaking of the great man who have been native to the soil of the New World who have been the natural outgrowth of our American civilization, and have grandly met all the requirements of their situation and of a critical epoch, the first name which springs to our lips is that of George Washington, and the second is that of Abraham Lincoln. The list is not long of our veritable heroes, but as its bend stands, without question, the Father of true, like the famous Damascus steel, it never failed to do the deed expected of it at the vital moment.

Abraham Lincoln was never ashamed of his lowly birth. He was a man of the people, a true citizen of the Republic, and he was a just recipient of the relative value of the advantages of wealth and position, and the achievements of enterprise and integrity. Not only the word but the teaching of his favorite poet (Burns) had sunk into his heart, and with quiet self-assurance he lived up to the text:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN LOG CABIN.

This log cabin was built by Abraham Lincoln and his father on Green River Farm, near Pennsylvania, Ill., in 1831.

"My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and his grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Ind., in my eighth year. I remember my new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'reading, writing and ciphering' to the Rule of Three. If a stranger, educated to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little education I now have was from stray pieces which have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity."

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was 22. At 21 I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a store clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of Volunteers, a company with which I served three months, and this was my first experience in military life. It was the only military service I ever saw. My term of service expired while we were still in the region of the Indians, and I was mustered out of service and immediately re-enlisted in a company of mounted volunteers, in which company I served out a term of three months. I was in no battle, but I was in many skirmishes with the Indians. On the whole, I had a pretty good time, and I would be willing to do the same under the same circumstances. Some of the men in the company I served with in the Black Hawk war were afterward quite prominent in the Illinois Legislature, and I was ambitious to be one of them. So when I came out of the militia I was a candidate for the Legislature in a district extending from Beardstown up the Sangamon River 100 miles, and I was beaten by the people. The next and next following biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature. I then took a vacation for one term, but in the next twelve years I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was again elected to the Lower House of Congress, but was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making native canvasses, I was known interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me anew. What I have done since then is pretty well known."

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said I am in height, six feet four inches, nearly; I am lean, weighing on an average 150 pounds; dark complexion, with coarse, black hair and gray eyes. No other marks or peculiarities recollected.

"Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN."

THE LINCOLN FAMILY IN KENTUCKY.

The Lincolns seem to have had a strong liking for localities in which certain members of the family in every generation moving westward to keep pace with the tide of civilization. In 1782 or 1782, while the last events of the war for independence were in progress, a son of John Lincoln, named Abraham, moved into Kentucky and took up in tract of Government land in Mercer County. It was a part of the territory comprised in the surveys of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer, who, in his "Field Book," now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, under the following note of the purchase: "Abraham Lincoln enters 500 acres of land, on a Treasury warrant, on the south side of Licking Creek or River, in Kentucky."

A PICTURE OF THE WILDERNESS.

At this date Kentucky was included within the limits and jurisdiction of Virginia. It had been made a County by the Legislature of that State in 1776, but failed to become an independent Territory until 1790. Its early settlers were chiefly emigrants from Virginia, who, in advancing into the better country, did not pass beyond the boundaries of the parent colony. In 1775 Daniel Boone built a fort at Boonesborough, on the Kentucky River, and it was not far from this site that Abraham Lincoln, President Lincoln's grandfather, located his claim and put up a rude log hut for the shelter of his family. The pioneers who were now penetrating the wilderness of Kentucky and clearing small scattered spaces around their humble dwellings, had not only to contend with the difficulties of subsistence and defend themselves against the beasts of the forest, but they were subject to attack from the hostile Indians.

THE LINCOLNS AS PIONEERS.

The region, probably from its picturesque beauty and the abundance of wild game, had been a favorite hunting-ground of the Shawnees and other powerful and warlike tribes. From the frequent and bloody contests which these savages had waged with each other on this field, the country was named by them Kentucky, or "the dark and bloody ground." It retained its evil designation long after the white men ventured into it, but now the conflict was between the intruding race and the resisting natives. The settlers were haunted by terrors of their stealthy foe, and at home or abroad kept their guns ready for instant use by night and by day. Many a hard battle was fought between the Indians and the pioneers before they had obtained secure possession of the State, and many an unguarded woodsman was shot down without warning while busy about his necessary work.

Abraham Lincoln, the President's grandfather, fell a victim to the murderous Indians within a year of his arrival in the new State. His sons, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas, were witnesses of the shocking tragedy. The circumstances are thus given by Dr. L. N. Arnold, who was living in the field with his father, a lonely hunter named Josiah, his eldest son, in the forest. As he was busy at his cabin, saw the gun of the Indian fire from behind a tree, and immediately he saw the ridge behind him at a place called Stock Stand, Mordecai fell and the body spitted to the door-post of his cabin. Meanwhile, Josiah ran to the fort for help. Abraham Lincoln and his shot. Young Tom, who afterwards was the father of President Lincoln, was in the fort at the time, and was a witness of the tragedy. Mordecai was not killed on that fatal day, but died from the effects of the wound a few months afterwards. Dr. Arnold, who was living in the family at the time, says: "Mordecai lingered a few months, suffering very much from his wound, and died in the house of his father, by the side of his brother Josiah. Men of the Indian nature, who grew up amid such scenes, acquire habits of stern fortitude. Their nerves turn to steel, their sinews become iron, their senses are sharpened to a high degree, their minds are alert, steady, prompt, and decisive. The craft of a hunter is rivalled by the art of the Indian in the cunning and intelligence inherited from their ancestors."

MORDECAI LINCOLN AND HIS CHARACTER.

So far as they are known, these were all marked characteristics of the Lincolns. Mordecai seemed somehow to have reached manhood grown, with all the qualities which afterwards were displayed by his brother Abraham. He was a man of strong sense, acute, and of a strong will, and of a very quick temper, which he could control when he was quiet, but which was fearful when it was roused. He was a man of considerable, good, and very humorous. He was a man of great strength, and was a very good hunter, and was a very good shot. He was a man of great strength, and was a very good hunter, and was a very good shot. He was a man of great strength, and was a very good hunter, and was a very good shot

EVERYDAY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Continued from first page.)

do . remember when there were but two families settled west of the Whitewater Valley—one at Flat Rock, above where Rushville now stands, and the other on Brandywine, near where Greenfield was afterward located. When I first visited the ground on which Indianapolis now stands, the whole country, east to Whitewater and west to the Wabash, was a dense and unbroken forest. There were no public roads, no bridges over any of the streams. The traveler had literally to swim his way. No cultivated farms, no houses to shelter or feed the weary traveler or his jaded horse. The courts, years afterward, were held in log huts, and the juries sat under the shade of the forest trees. I was Circuit Prosecuting Attorney at the time of the trials at the falls of Fall Creek, where Pendleton now stands. Four of the prisoners were convicted of murder and three of them hung, for killing Indians. The court was held in a double log cabin, the grand jury sat upon a log in the woods, and the foreman signed the bill of indictment which I had prepared, upon his knee; there was not a petit juror that had shoes on—all wore moccasins, and were belted around the waist, and carried side knives used by the hunter. The products of the country consisted of peltries, the wild game killed in the forest by the Indian hunters, the fish caught in the interior lakes, rivers and creeks, the pawpaw, wild plum, haws, and small berries gathered by the squaws in the woods. The travel was confined to the single horse and his rider, the commerce to the pack-saddle, and the navigation to the Indian canoe. Many a time and oft have I crossed our swollen streams, by day and by night, sometimes swimming my horse, and at others paddling the rude bark canoe of the Indian. Such is a mere sketch of our State when I traversed its wilds, and I am not one of its first settlers."

THE FIRST LOG CABIN.

The immediate duty of the emigrants, after reaching their final camping ground, was to provide a structure which should protect them from the weather. A shanty was quickly built of poles, and inclosed on three sides, the fourth remaining open. This served for a home during the first year, when a more comfortable cabin was built on a pleasant site. "It was on the top of an eminence which sloped gently away on every side. The landscape was beautiful, the soil rich, and in a short time some land was cleared and a crop of corn and vegetables raised. The struggle for life and its few comforts was in this wilderness a very hard one, and none but those of the most vigorous constitution could succeed. The trials, privations and hardships incident to clearing, breaking up and subduing the soil and establishing a home, so far away from all the necessaries of life, taxed the strength and endurance of all to the utmost. Bears, deer, and other sorts of wild game were abundant, and contributed largely to the support of the family."

From an official record, it appears that on the 18th of October, 1817, Thomas Lincoln entered a quarter-section of Government land. This probably includes the place where he originally settled, which was 18 miles north of the Ohio River and within a mile and a half of the present village of Gentryville.

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Now that the Lincolns were settled securely in the wilderness of Indiana, they were followed by the family of Thomas and Betsey Sparrow, relatives of Mrs. Lincoln, and old-time neighbors on the "Rock Spring Farm" in Kentucky. Dennis Hanks, one of the members of the Sparrow household, and a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, is still living (1886), hale and hearty, in spite of his advanced age, at Paris, Ill. He has lately furnished some entertaining recollections of the boy-life of the President, which are richly worth recording. "Uncle Dennis," as the old man is familiarly called, is himself a striking character, exciting attention at once by his original manners and racy conversation. An impressive portrait of him, as he appears in his later days, is thus given: "Uncle Dennis is a typical Kentuckian, born in Hardin County in 1799. His face is sun-bronzed and plowed with furrows of time; he has a resolute mouth, with firm grip of the jaws, and a broad forehead above a pair of piercing eyes. The eyes seem out of place in the weary, faded face; they glow and flash like two diamond sparks, set in ridges of dull gold. The face is a serious one; but the play of light in the eyes, unquenchable by time, betrays the nature full of sunshine and elate with life. A side glance at the profile shows a face strikingly Lincoln-like—prominent cheek-bones, temple, nose and chin; but best of all is that twinkling drollery in the eye that flashed in the White House during the dark days of the civil war."

Uncle Dennis's recollections go back to the birth of Abraham Lincoln, who was "about 24 hours old, hardly that," when his cousin first saw him. To repeat the words of the old man: "I rikkilect I run all the way, over two miles, to see Nancy Hanks's boy baby. Her name was Nancy Hanks before she married Thomas Lincoln. 'Twas common for connections to gather in them days to see new babies. I held the wee one a minute. I was 10 years old, and it tickled me to hold the pulpy, red, little Lincoln."

LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD DAYS.

The Hanks family moved to Indiana, according to Uncle Dennis's recollection, "when Abe was about nine. Mr. Lincoln moved first, and built a camp of brush in Spencer County. We came out a year later, and he then had a cabin up, and he gave us the shanty. Abe killed a turkey the day we got there, and couldn't get through tellin' about it. The name was pronounced Linkhorn by the folks then. We was all uneducated. After a spell we learned better." The cabins occupied by the two families were about 15 rods apart, and their children grew up together on the intimate terms of kinship. "I was the only boy in the place, all them years, and we were always together."

LEARNING TO "READ, WRITE AND CIPHER."

Uncle Dennis claims to have taught his young cousin to read, write and cipher. "He knew his letters pretty wellish; but no more. His mother taught him his letters. If ever there was a good woman on earth, she was one, a true Christian of the Baptist church; but she died soon after we arrived, and left him without a teacher; his father couldn't read a word." The boy had "only about one-quarter of schooling, scarcely that. I then set in to help him; I didn't know much, but I did the best I could."

As to the materials with which the boy learned to write, Uncle Dennis says: "Sometimes he would write with a piece of charcoal, or the p'int of a burnt stick, on the fence or floor. We got a little paper at the country town, and I made ink out of blackberrybriar-root and a little copperas in it. It was black, but the copperas would eat the paper after a while. I made his first pen out of a turkey-buzzard feather. We had no geese them days. After he learned to write he was scrawlin' his name everywhere; sometimes he would write it on the white sand down by the crick bank, and leave it till the waves would blot it out."

It seems from his cousin's statement that young Lincoln did not take to books eagerly in the beginning. "We had to hire him at first. But when he got a taste on't it was the old story—we had to pull the sow's ears to get her to the trough, and pull her tail to get her away. He read a great deal and had a wonderful memory—wonderful. Never forgot anything."

His first reading book was Webster's speller. "When I got him through that, I husband, he stop[illegible] never swore again. Abe's [illegible]lliness, humor, love o[illegible]ity, hatred of slavery, all came fro[illegible] I am free to say Abe was a moth[illegible]

"I moved from In[illegible] Illinois when Abe did. I bought [illegible]e improvement near him, six miles [illegible] Decatur. Here the famous rails we[illegible] that were carried around in the c[illegible]gn. They were called his rails; but nobody can tell about that. I split some of 'em, and we had a rail frolic, and folks came and helped us split. He was a master hand maulin' rails. I heard him say in a speech one day about these rails: 'If I didn't make these, I made many just as good.' Then the crowd yelled."

A VISIT TO LINCOLN'S INDIANA HOME.

Every incident connected with the boyhood of Lincoln is precious for the help it gives toward a correct understanding of the influences which mold[illegible] his disposition and determined the bent of his mind. Some facts relating to the past and present appearance of his home in Indiana are related by one who lately visited the scene: "Being on a train one day, on the railway leading from Jasper to Rockport, in southwestern Indiana, a casual traveling acquaintance remarked that we would soon pass over the Lincoln farm. On seeking further information he informed me that it was the farm once owned and occupied by Thomas Lincoln, the father of President Lincoln, and where the latter passed most of his youthful years. This arrested my attention and decided me to stop at Lincoln Station (which takes its name from the farm), and pass a few hours amid the scenes and surroundings [illegible]ch had been so familiar to the martyred President. The place is in Carmen Township, Spencer County. Lincoln Station is located in the center of the Lincoln homestead, and is now a village of a dozen buildings or so, having the usual features of a store, blacksmith-shop, and saloon. Into this then wild and rough region, almost literally in the wilderness, Thomas Lincoln moved his family, composed of his wife and two children, Abraham and Sarah. He built his cabin on a knoll some 15 rods from where the depot is now located. The cabin has been removed, and nothing remains to mark the spot where it stood but the partly-filled cellar, and a solitary cedar tree near by, planted by young Abraham."

REMINISCENCES BY ONE OF LINCOLN'S PLAYMATES.

Of the reputation which Lincoln left behind him in the neighborhood where he passed much of his boyhood and youth, an aged man in the vicinity, who was Abe's playmate, furnishes much that is interesting in regard to his early habits, his earnest desire to learn, and his passion for books which he was not able to obtain. He read everything he could find in all the region about; it may have been that this deprivation of books and the means of learning threw him upon his own resources and led him into those modes of thought, of quaint and apt illustration and logical reasoning so peculiar to him. He was about the only one in the vicinity who could read and write; he was noted for his kindness to every one, and his services were frequently drawn upon by the settlers to write their letters, a kindness he always cheerfully rendered. Said the old man: "Abe was all'rs much given to larnin'." Whenever the court was in session he was a frequent attendant, as often as he could be spared from the labors of the farm, and especially when a lawyer of the name of John A. Breckenridge was to appear in any case. Breckenridge was the foremost lawyer in that region, widely famed as an advocate in criminal cases. Lincoln was sure to be present when he spoke. Doing his "chores" in the morning, he would walk to Booneville, the Countyseat of Warrick County, 17 miles away, and then home again in time to do his "chores" at night, repeating this day after day. The lawyer soon came to know him. Years afterwards, when Lincoln was President, a venerable gentleman one day entered his office in the White House, and standing before him said: "Mr. President, you don't know me." Mr. Lincoln eyed him sharply for a moment, then quickly replied, with a smile: "Yes, I do; you are John A. Breckenridge. I used to walk 34 miles a day to hear you plead law in Booneville and listening to your speeches at the bar f[illegible] inspired me with the determination to b[illegible]."

(To be continued.)

9/11/1895

LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD DAYS IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville Only An Easy Pilgrimage Away From His Birthplace.

TWO COUNTIES CLAIM HIM.

Old Residents Dispute As To Whether It Was In Larue or Washington County.

WHERE HIS PARENTS WERE MARRIED.

IN singular harmony with Kentucky [illegible] tory, and almost prophetic of the divided part the State was to play when lines were drawn between North and South, is the fact that on Kentucky soil were born both the silver leaders in the great struggle. An easy pilgrimage of a few miles from Louisville will take one to the spot where Abraham Lincoln's parents were married, to the place where the future Emancipator was born, and to points connected with his early childhood spent in Kentucky. These places are in Washington, Larue and Nelson counties. Further away, almost to the Tennessee border, near the city of Hopkinsville, was born the man destined to be President of the Confederacy during the struggle of the South for separation from the Union.

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

"That's my early life condensed into a single sentence," said Abraham Lincoln upon an occasion when asked to prepare a history of his life. To him his early life was but a vague memory of a succession of poor log cabins, a procession of homespun-clad, horny-handed people, and the discouraging hardships of an early frontier life to satisfy a burning ambition to raise himself above the level of his lowly surroundings. He spoke of his youth rarely, usually dismissing the subject by saying simply that he was born in Hardin county, Ky., February 12, 1809.

When he spoke of his mother, which was seldom, he referred to her in the tenderest terms. To his old law partner, William H. Herndon, he said, after speaking of her and pointing out the characteristic traits she had handed [illegible] to him, "God bless my mother; all that I am or ever hope to be I owe to her." He seemed to accept as settled that there was a mystery about his mother's origin and it was commonly suggested that this coupled with his [illegible] of his youthful days caused Mr. Lincoln's reticence about his family and his early life. His biographers have been as much at sea. There is reason for this. In the year that Lincoln was born Kentucky was full of Indians, who traveled their forests little trammeled by encroaching civilization. Records were kept in a desultory way and information on most subjects of that early date was dependent on the memories of men.

Most of Mr. Lincoln's biographers accept his own simple story of the place and time of his birth. Discoveries during the last decade make the claim of Washington county as his birthplace quite as strong as that of Hardin. Within the past five years men have died in Washington county who were contemporaneous with Lincoln's parents, and they told stories which are worthy of credence. The people of that county still point out the old cabin in which they declare Lincoln first saw the light.

The accompanying cut is a good picture of the cabin as it now stands. It was built by Richard Berry, who came from Virginia, and who married one of the three Shipley girls, who was known to many of the old inhabitants of Washington county as "Aunt" Nancy Berry.

Naoma Shipley, another of the sisters, was captured by the Indians under the notorious John Gartin, a half-breed. After being carried through Ohio and Michigan she was finally resoued and taken to Chillicothe, O., whence she was taken to Washington county by her brother. She took up her residence with Richard Berry and his family in the one-room log cabin. In the same humble quarters room was made for Lucy Hanks, the third sister. Some time afterward Naoma Shipley married Robert Mitchell, the father of Sarah Shipley Mitchell. Her son was Robert Mitchell Thompson, who lived in Washington county up to the time of his death and who has sons still living. Mr. Thompson's mother was a cousin of Nancy Hanks and associated with her when they were girls, in the old Berry cabin. According to the story told by Mr. Thompson and handed down to him by his mother, Lucy Hanks married a man whose name she took, while in Virginia, and Nancy Hanks, the mother of President Abraham Lincoln, was the offspring. Mrs. Sarah Shipley Mitchell was happy to tell about the simple marriage of her cousin Nancy Hanks and Tom Lincoln. She was present at the ceremony and saw Deacon Jesse Head, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who conducted the services.

Mr. Thompson knew personally Richard Berry, Jr., who was a grandson of Richard Berry, the guardian of Nancy Hanks and the owner of the little log cabin. Richard Berry, Jr., told Mr. Thompson shortly after the war that Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln were married in his grandfather's cabin and that Abraham Lincoln was born in the cabin where the ceremony was performed. William Hardesty lends his testimony on this same point. He was born and reared within a mile of the Berry cabin. With the exception of a very brief residence in Indiana, he lived in the same place all of his four score and five years. During his life he told W. F. Booker, now the Clerk of Washington county, and others, that he also attended the wedding of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. He remembered [illegible] recalled that two children were born to Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The first was a [illegible] girl. The second was a boy, born about two years later. This second birth corresponds as to the year with the date given for the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

The exact time that Thomas Lincoln moved from Washington county is not clear. But, according to Mr. Hardesty, it was a year or two later. Right here something may be said of Thomas Lincoln, the war President's father. Historians and biographers declare that Abraham Lincoln, the paternal grandfather of the President, emigrated from Virginia to Jefferson county, where he was killed by the Indians. If title deeds to land are entitled to any weight as evidence, he settled in Washington county and was killed there. The law of primogeniture still held good, and all the lands of a considerable estate descended to his eldest son, Mordocoi Lincoln. The name of Mordocoi Lincoln appears frequently in the time-worn records of Washington county, showing where he transferred land to different persons from time to time. He was a prominent man in the county, and served terms as State Senator, State Representative and Sheriff of the county. The law, imported from England, left the other two boys, Josiah and Thomas, practically penniless. Thomas was roving and shiftless, as is borne out by all who knew him. The statement that at the time of his marriage with Nancy Hanks he could neither read nor write is proved untrue by the recent discovery of the marriage bond given by him June 10, 1806, two days before his marriage. "Thomas Lincoln," in very good characters for that day, and particularly good for a young man about to enter upon the estate of matrimony with not a cent in the world, is appended to the bond, together with the signatures of Richard Berry, Nancy Hanks' guardian, and John H. Parrott, as witness.

That Abraham Lincoln, after he became President, did not know of the existence of this bond, is shown by his efforts to get a record of his parents' marriage license from Hardin county. Lincoln's biographers have also caused searches to be made for the license in Hardin county. The bond, together with the marriage return made by Deacon Jesse Head, were found after infinite trouble by Mr. W. F. Booker, clerk of Washington county. The search was prompted by an assertion by one of Lincoln's biographers that his paren[illegible]ver married. No index to the records was kept by the clerk in the early days of Kentucky, so the search was, of necessity, made page by page and line by line. After several weeks of tireless labor, Mr. Booker was rewarded by finding the documents on which so much depended. A record of the license was not found, but the certificate of Deacon Jesse Head, giving the list of marriages performed by him, among which was that of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, was brought to light. This is a small sheet of paper browned with age, but with the writing still remarkably clear. It reads:

"I do hereby certify that the following is a true list of Marriages Solemnized by me, the subscriber, since the 28th of April, 1806, until the date hereof. June 26, 1806, joined together in the holy estate of matrimony, agreeable to the rule of the M. E. C., Morris Berry and Peggy Sims; November 27, 1806, David Mize and Hannah Peter; March 5, 1807, Charles Ridge and Anna Davis; March 24, 1807, John Head and Sallie Clark; March 27, 1807, Benjamin Clark and Pollie Head; January 14, 1807, Edward Pyle and Rosanna L. McMahon; December 23, 1806, Silas Chamberlain and Betsy West; June 17, 1806, John Springer and Elizabeth Ingram; June 12, 1806, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks; September 23, 1806, Anthony Lytsey and Keziah Purtle; October 23, Aaron Hardin and Hannah B[illegible] April 5, 1807, Daniel Payne and Christiana Pierce, July 24, 1806, Benj. Clark and Polly Clark; May, 1806, Hugh Hoskins and Betsy Dyer; September 25, 1806, John Graham and Catherine Jones. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1807. JESSE HEAD, D. M. E. C."

The following is the marriage bond on which appears the signature of Thos. Lincoln:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, are held firmly bound unto his excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, in the just and full sum of fifty pounds, current money, to the payment of which, well and truly to be made to the said Governor and his successors, we bind ourselves, our heirs, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this [illegible] day of June, 1806. The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas, there is a marriage shortly intended between the above bound Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, for which a license has been issued. Now, if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue in law.

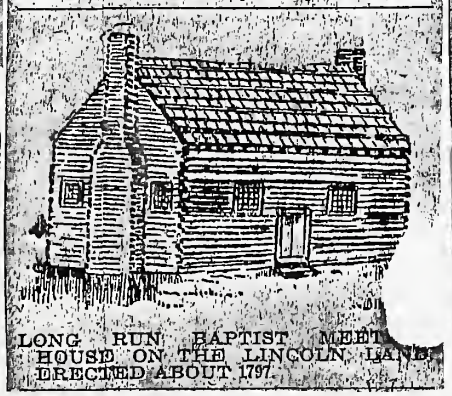
"THOMAS LINCOLN,
"RICHARD BERRY, Garden.
"Witness: JOHN H. PARROTT."

Mr. Robert Lincoln was so pleased at the discovery of these documents that he sent an autograph letter to Mr. Booker, feelingly thanking him for clearing away the mystery. The old Berry cabin at once became a point of interest. It sits upon a grassy knoll, seven miles from Springfield, the county seat of Washington, and a few minutes' pleasant walk from Little Beach creek. The road leading to it is a shady avenue fringed on either side by rows of cooling maples.

Around the cabin is a clump of locusts and cedars which have sprung up since the illustrious emancipator breathed the last breath. The small cabin to the left is the one in which Lincoln is said to have first seen the light. The adjoining cabin was added later. The little pile of maple and hickory logs has stood the wear of the elements admirably, and appears as solid as it did the first day old Richard Berry set foot on its floor. The mud with which the cracks are plastered and the shingle stones which were added to give it durability have fallen away in places and the light of the sun shines through freely. The old fireplace which Richard Berry set up with his own hands has been burned red and round by the action of almost a century's fires. The one door opening out on the south and a window facing the north are the only openings to the humble habitation. It seems peculiarly fitting that a negro, for whose race Abraham Lincoln did so much and finally yielded up his life, should be occupying the cabin. Meshach Polin, a powerful man with a numerous family, is proud to live in the birthplace of the man who "got the nigger free."

It will be observed that William Hardesty related during his life that Thomas Lincoln, with his family, moved to Hardin county after the birth of two children. His cabin was built in what is now Larue county, on the Hodgenville and Magnolia pike. The cabin and all signs of it have long since disappeared. The long accepted story that Lincoln was born in that cabin took hundreds to it just after Lincoln's election and during the war. It was carried away, piece by piece, by people from all over the country, who had come to look upon Lincoln with almost worshiping eyes. All the people of Hodgenville have to point out is the spot where the cabin stood. This is now covered with a rank growth of ragweeds. It stands on the highest knob of a rolling farm of seventy acres, and overlooks a wide stretch of fairly good land. A disgruntled-looking little cedar has been planted to mark out the place.

Within a stone's throw of this spot is the magnificent spring which might easily have given shiftless Thomas Lincoln the excuse for planting his roof-tree where he did. This spring is never-failing. Its limpid waters bubble out from beneath a great shelving, moss-grown rock and keep cool the foot of an immense oak which spreads out its branches for yards around. The waters disappear in a delightful little cascade into a small cavern a few steps away. How long Thomas Lincoln wrestled for a living with this piece of land can not be ascertained. No one now living remembers the time he called the place home. Stories told by the present generation vary on this point from two months to two years. When he left Hodgenville, he built his cabin in Thompson's Hollow, a wild, rocky gulch on Knob creek near what is now New Haven. About the only record showing that Thomas Lincoln ever worked comes from here. He secured employment in John Boone's distillery as a mash hand. The family remained in this neighborhood for about five years, and during that time it was one of his son Abraham's duties to carry dinner to his father. Nothing is left of the old cabin but part of the great stone fire-place. A number of the logs that made up the poor home have been used by Charles Rapier, the present owner of the farm, in building a stable.



LONG RUN BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE ON THE LINCOLN FARM ERECTED ABOUT 1797.

Little Abraham Lincoln went to school first to Zacharlah Riney, and then to Caleb Hozel. His companions at school were James Thompson, —— Dawson, George Willett, —— Boone and Austin Gollaher. Of these Gollaher is the only one living. Austin Gollaher, still hale at eighty-nine years of age serves well as to the youth of little Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Gollaher lives eight miles out of Hodgenville. He still has a powerful frame, and has a remarkable clearness of memory when he speaks of his youth. He recalls the Lincolns after they moved from their first cabin to the broken, barren glade at the forks of the Rolling Fork and Knob creek, eight miles away. The Lincolns already had built their cabin when Mr. Gollaher's parents floated down the Rolling Fork into their neighborhood. Mrs. Lincoln and little Abe were standing on the bank ready to welcome them. Mr. Gollaher says candidly that he was not well-impressed with Abe. He was three years older than little Lincoln and resented the boy's quiet independence. However, Mrs. Lincoln invited Mrs. Gollaher and her son to call on her at her cabin, and Mrs. Gollaher was quick to take advantage of the invitation. On that visit young Gollaher and little Abe sealed their friendship, and during the four or five years that the Lincolns lived on Rolling Fork, Abe and "Aus," as the boy was called, were together much of the time. They went to school together for two school years.

"Little Lincoln was always pe[illegible] in his books," said old Mr. Gollaher. "He always had his lessons."

This was when he was about [illegible] seven years old, as well as Mr. Gollaher recollects. He seems at that age to have shown his love for learning, and given promise of that pertinacity which characterized him in after life. During the day, while he had nothing else to do, little Abe would gather spice and fagots to be used instead of candles, which were a luxury the Lincoln household could never afford. To the clear, steady glow of these primitive jets the youth read his books and gained his reputation for being "peart." That the family was painfully poor is evidenced by another statement from Mr. Gollaher that he was doing well to get one pair of shoes by Christmas, and these were expected to serve him until barefoot time again rolled round.

Old Mr. Gollaher delights in telling of the two times he saved Lincoln's life. The boys were out in the woods flushing quail. They had picked their way dow[illegible] side of the hill at the foot of [illegible]ich ran Rolling Fork. Suddenly a bevy whirred up, went bolting across the creek and settled in the under growth a few yards beyond. Little Lincoln was keen to follow the birds, but the only way to cross the stream was over a sycamore that had fallen from bank to bank. Lincoln's companion passed over safely and then the future President started to "coon" it across. When he reached the middle of the stream, his courage failed him and he began to cry. Goliaher called to him to keep his eye riveted on the tree and not dare to look down, as he would fall sure. Lincoln paid no heed to him, but cast his eye down to see just how far he would fall. He fell. Gollaher seized a sycamore branch and held it out to Lincoln. By this means

Lincoln was drawn out of the water having suffered nothing more serious than a fright and a thorough drenching. The boys were afraid to go home with the signs of their dangerous experience on them, so both took off their clothes and laying them in the sun allowed them to dry. They exacted secrecy from each other, and the parents neither ever knew the story of Lincoln's escape from death.

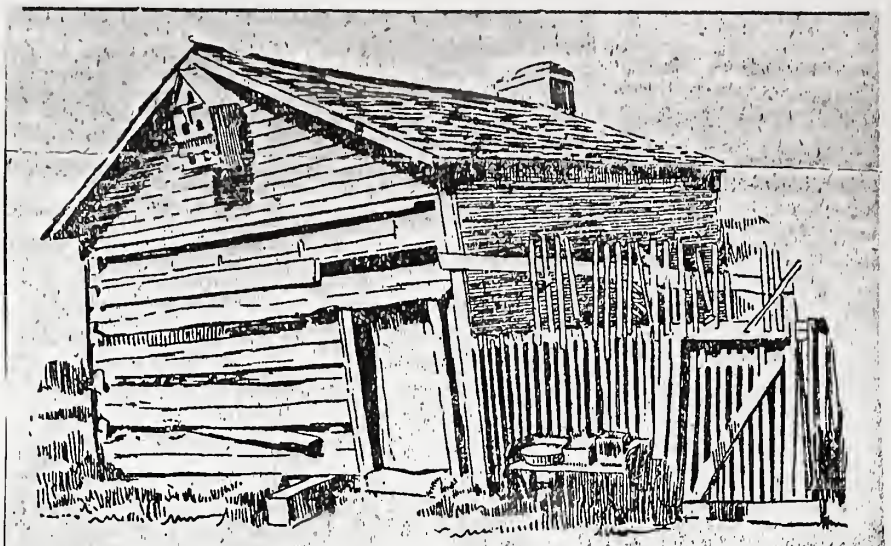
[illegible] one day when Lincoln [illegible] cellar rattle. He was in for [illegible] ting the noise at once, and seizing a stick, marched up to the stone whence the noise came. Lincoln's companion just had time to seize him when a big rattler went gliding down the hill. The boy's favorite amusement, according to Mr. Gollaher, was to stand at the top of the hill and roll the thin, round stones down and listen to the splash as they struck the water. The sound appeared to delight little Lincoln amazingly. Another form of spending their lonely time was to skim "sailers" across the waters and watch them as they skipped sometimes for yards.

In speaking of Thomas Lincoln, Mr. Gollaher said he was the poorest man that ever kept house. When he bought a piece of land he always loaded it with mortgages, and the day these mortgages fell due was the day Tom moved off to repeat the experience some other place. It was this improvidence, together with the reports of an Arcadia beyond the Ohio, that led Thomas Lincoln to gather together his small belongings, store them in a crazy houseboat and begin his journey down Salt river to the land which he expected to see flowing with milk and honey.

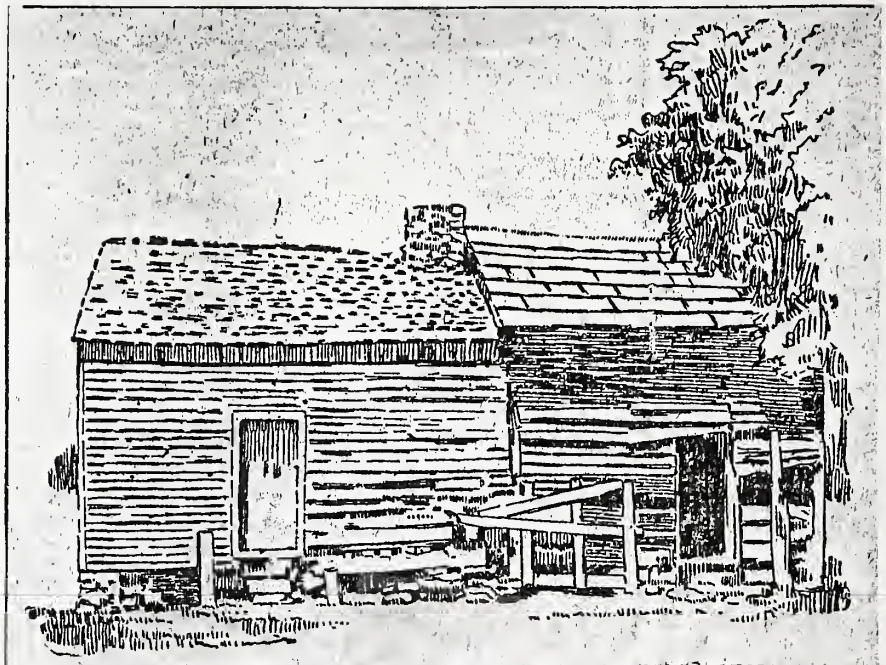
The stories told by the other companions of Lincoln to their children and grandchildren differ in some particulars from the recollections of Mr. Gollaher. The latter declares that Lincoln was a three-year-old boy when he first met him, and that the Lincolns were comparatively recent arrivals when his parents floated up to the wooded landing. Some of the other old residents claim that Lincoln was not more than two months old and that his mother walked barefooted from the home at Hodgenville, bearing the babe in her arms. Mr. Willett told that a daughter was born in the Berry house in Washington county, but the child died, which story coincides with the one told by Mr. Hardesty.

Abraham Lincoln was the next child born, but he maintained that this second addition to the family came in the world in Hardin county. Mr. Willett described little Lincoln as a boy with long legs [illegible] features," and in t[illegible] "smart as thunder" [illegible] jokes, but seldom laughed. [illegible] well on horseback and excelled [illegible] zontal bars. At school he was dis[illegible] from other boys in that he was ne[illegible] caught throwing wads. Both Mr. W[illegible]

Louisville Courier Journal
9-11-1895



HUME CABIN AT LONG RUN.



OLD LINCOLN CABIN—WHERE LINCOLN WAS BORN.

SQUIRE THOMPSON.

2/20/1924

The New York Times
"All The News That's Fit to Print."
Published Every Day in the Year by
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1924.

Good Lineage Is Not to Be Despised.

One of THE TIMES'S correspondents expressed displeasure yesterday at the recent bringing forward of evidence that proved LINCOLN'S origin was not humble, or at least not humble in the sense commonly assumed. That his parents were almost penniless and that his early days were passed in poverty is undeniable and nobody wants or has attempted to deny it. What now is denied is that he came of stock that for generations had been of the class most conveniently described as "poor whites."

As a matter of demonstrated fact the LINCOLNS from whom he came had for generations been men of substance as well as of repute, and his father's drop in social status was an accident of orphaned boyhood.

Why should anybody object to having the character and ability of LINCOLN understandable instead of almost miraculous? The laws of descent as well as of heredity apply to men exactly as they do to animals, and nobody expects the latter to be of high quality if they come of imperfect or degenerate stock.

Our correspondent said truly enough that LINCOLN had many besides LINCOLNS in his lineage, and that there was in his veins not much blood of the ironmaster LINCOLNS recently discovered. Presumably he owed much to those other ancestors, but it is not likely that many or even any of them belonged to the "poor white" group.

The claims of high ancestry can be and often are grotesquely exaggerated, but they are not to be despised when reasonably made and treated as an obligation, not as a basis of privileges unearned.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 357 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA February 10, 1936

MY ANCESTORS—A. LINCOLN

My grandfather's christian name was Abraham. He had four brothers: Isaac, Jacob, John, and Thomas. They were born in Pennsylvania and came from Berks (County). The lineage has been traced no farther back than this. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like. The family were originally Quakers though in later times they have fallen from the peculiar habits of that people.[1]

Grandfather and some if not all the others in early life removed to Rockingham County, Virginia. So far as known the descendants of Jacob and John are still in Virginia. Isaac went to a place where Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee join and his descendants are still in that region. Thomas came to Kentucky to Fayette County, I think, where as I understand, after many years he died, whence his descendants went to Missouri.

I remember a long time ago seeing Austin and Davis Lincoln said to be sons of Hannaniel or Hannaneal Lincoln who was said to have been cousin of my grandfather.

My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest.[2] The story of his death and of Uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians is the legend more strongly than all others imprinted upon my mind and memory. Grandfather left a widow, three sons and two daughters. His family resided in Washington County, Kentucky.

The eldest son, Mordecai, remained in Kentucky till late in life when he removed to Hancock County, Illinois, where soon after he died and where several of his descendants still remain. My Uncle Mordecai had three sons: Abraham, James, and Mordecai. His two sons there now (1848) are Abraham and Mordecai and their post office is La Harpe.

The second son, Josiah, farther back than my recollection went from Kentucky to a place on Blue River, now within Hancock County, Indiana. I have not heard from him in a great many years and whether he is now living I cannot say. My recollection of what I have heard is that he has several daughters and only one son, Thomas. Their post office is Corydon, Harrison County, Kentucky. I often saw Uncle Mordecai, and Uncle Josiah but once in my life, but I never resided near either of them.

The eldest sister, Mary, married Ralph Crume in Washington County, Kentucky, and some of her descendants are known to be in Breckinridge County, Kentucky. The second sister, Nancy, married William Brumfield and her family are not known to have left Kentucky.

Thomas, my father, the youngest son, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia. By the very early death of his father and the very narrow circumstances of his mother, even in childhood he was a wandering laboring boy, and grew up literally without an education. He never did more than to bunglingly write his own name. Before he was grown he passed one year as a hired hand with his Uncle Isaac on Watauga, a branch of the Holston River. I have often heard my father speak of his Uncle Isaac residing at Watauga. Getting back into Kentucky and having reached his twenty-eighth year he married Nancy Hanks in the year 1806. She was also born in Virginia; and relatives of hers by the name of Hanks and of other names now reside in Coles, in Macon, and in Adams County, Illinois, also in Adams County, Iowa. John Hanks who now engineers the "rail enterprise" at Decatur is a first cousin of my mother. My parents were of undistinguished or second families perhaps I should say.

Father removed to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in the Autumn of 1816. The removal was partly on account of slavery but chiefly on account of difficulty with land titles in Kentucky. In the Autumn of 1818, on October 5, my mother died.

A year afterwards my father married Mrs. Sally Johnston at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, a widow with three children of her first marriage. She proved a good and kind mother to me. There were no children of this second marriage. My father's residence continued in the same place in Indiana until 1830.

March 1, 1830, my father and family, with the families of the two daughters and sons-in-law of my stepmother, left the old homestead in Indiana and came to Illinois. Our mode of conveyance was wagons drawn by ox-teams and I drove one of the teams. We reached the County of Macon, and stopped there some time within the month of March. My father and family settled a new place on the north side of the Sangamon River, at the junction of the timberland and the prairie, about ten miles westerly from Decatur.

The sons-in-law were temporarily settled in other places in the county. In the autumn all hands were greatly afflicted with ague and fever to which they had not been used and by which they were greatly discouraged, so much so that they determined on leaving the county. They remained, however, through the succeeding winter of the very celebrated "deep snow" of Illinois.

My father with his own family and others mentioned, had, in pursuance to their intention, removed from Macon to Coles County. He is still living in Coles County, Illinois, being in the seventy-first year of his age (1848). His post office is Charleston, Coles County, Illinois.[3]

1. The Berks County Lincolns now are known to have been descendants of the New England Lincolns.

2. Duly authorized records now establish grandfather Lincoln's death in 1786.

3. Thomas Lincoln died January, 1851.

Editor's Note—This number of Lincoln Lore contains the first of a series of autobiographical sketches compiled from the writings of Abraham Lincoln which will appear from time to time in this bulletin. Every word used is just as Lincoln wrote it with the exception of substituting the first person for the third person as used by Lincoln in the sketches he prepared for John L. Scripps in 1859. L. A. W.

LINCOLN'S FAMILY "SALT OF EARTH"

Wash Star Feb 12-1939

Story of Emancipator by Harvey H. Smith Denies They Were "Poor Whites."

BY JAMES WALDO FAWCETT.

Abraham Lincoln was born 123 years ago today. The date is uncontroverted, but as to just where and under what conditions he was ushered into the world there is question and debate.

According to his own story, the place of the Emancipator's nativity was a lean-to log cabin on Nolin Creek, Hardin County, Kentucky. Hence the familiar legend of his humble origin, poverty-stricken boyhood and untutored youth—a page of romance with which every American is acquainted.

For 60 years there was no contradiction of either Lincoln's own statement or the repetitions of it in the innumerable biographies of him penned by other men.

But now, in his recently published book, "Lincoln and the Lincolns," Harvey H. Smith, himself a native of Hardin County, born within seven miles of the property once owned by Lincoln's father, has flatly and convincingly declared that the whole narrative is a tissue of falsehoods, one of the baseless myths of history.

Book Brims With Details.

Mr. Smith's opinion, it must be admitted, cannot be dismissed without serious consideration. His book is a remarkable work. It brims with details which no other writer has collected. The author certainly knows very intimately the people from among whom Lincoln came. No other study of the martyred President's background is nearly so complete. Mr. Smith justly may claim to be a competent authority on the early phases of Lincoln's career. He has had peculiar advantages of temperament, environment and training.

The Lincolns were not "poor whites." On the contrary, they were of "the salt of the earth." They belonged to "the most remarkable race of emigrants who had ever * * * made a single trek in America." Mr. Smith says: "Before 1900, their descendants, born in Kentucky, had produced 69 native Kentucky ministers, ambassadors and consuls to foreign countries; 22 Federal and 18 Confederate generals in the War of the Rebellion. There were also eight Speakers of the Congress, nine members of the Supreme Court of the United States, 71 governors of States, two Presidents of the Senate and three Presidents of the United States and the Confederacy * * * Those who find ground and feel it opportune to regard the lowly birth from which Lincoln sprang, with abounding ignorance, should feel it truly unfortunate that the nation was not afflicted at that time with more of the same misfortunes."

The Lincolns or Linkhorns may be traced back to the Germany of the Middle Ages, and Lincoln himself, according to Kimball's "Genealogy," was a descendant of Charlemagne. The American branch of the clan derives from Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, England, who migrated to Hingham, Mass., "to escape religious proscriptions then prevailing in England."

All Conspicuous.

Samuel Lincoln had four sons and one daughter, "whose offspring were important and more or less conspicuous in the Revolutionary War." Levi Lincoln, Samuel's grandson, "was a follower of Jefferson, and his Attorney General." His son, Levi, was a Governor of Massachusetts, and Levi's brother, Enoch, was a Governor of Maine.

Abraham Lincoln was a lineal descendant of Mordecai Lincoln, who was "an industrialist and paid little or no attention to politics." Mordecai's son, Mordecai, migrated to Berks County, Pennsylvania, "where he became prominent as a miller and iron master." His son, John, resided near what is now Harrisonburg, Va., in which neighborhood also lived the Hanks family.

John Lincoln's son, Capt. Abraham Lincoln, served in the Virginia Militia under Gov. Patrick Henry in the Revolution. He appeared in Kentucky in 1780, worth $18,000 in cash, and acquired land in Kenton, Washington, Jefferson and Hardin Counties. At the time of his death he owned about 5,800 acres. He was shot by an Indian on his Jefferson County farm and his widow subsequently avenged him by killing his assassin.

This paternal grandmother of the President was a remarkable woman. Her maiden name was Bersheba Herriot, and she was of French lineage. She was "managing" and "wise," and though "she did not have a great deal of book learning," she "used good language in her conversation." She was an Episcopalian. Her children were five in number and she was an excellent mother to them. She died in 1833, aged about 85 or 90.

Thomas Lincoln was the third son, fourth child, of Capt. Abraham and Bersheba Lincoln. He married Nancy Hanks on September 21, 1805, and the Emancipator was their first son, second child.

According to Mr. Smith, Thomas Lincoln was not in any respect a poor man or shiftless lazy and "no account," as he has been represented. He did not have great advantages, but those which were his lot he grasped with decision.

Mason and Surveyor.

He owned a farm on Knob Creek, a farm on Nolin Creek, the farm on Mill Creek where his celebrated son really was born, and other property. He was a good carpenter, millwright, cabinetmaker, mason and surveyor. He had an interest in political matters, served on juries (as early as 1808), took part in civic enterprises of various kinds, and was well esteemed by his neighbors. He had horses, cattle, hogs and other farm stock. He bought county warrants at a discount.

He was the surveyor and promoter of the first proper road in Hardin County, and was a petitioner for at least four other roads. He was an occasional deputy law officer, an appraiser of estates and a supervisor of public works. He "was never at any time called a poor man in Hardin County." Neither was he ignorant or unlettered. "He could read and write his name and make estimates on buildings," and he "was accommodating and pleasant, ready to do one a favor and had the reputation of meeting his promises." He was an able, self-sufficient, respectable citizen, popular among friends and acquaintances and of good report among strangers.

The President's mother was staying with her foster-parents, the Berrys, at Burlington, Washington County, shortly before her son's birth, while her husband was in Bourbon County working and doing jury duty. In December or January, Thomas Lincoln returned to Burlington, and from that settlement proceeded, with his wife, to his farm on Mill Creek, where on Sunday, February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born.

Decatur Ill.
Sept. 28, '42.

Dear Mr Warren:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the "Lincoln Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln and myself. I gave this at the June meeting of the Macon Co. Historical Society in Decatur and it has been added to their files. I thought you might like to have a copy.

Mrs Celia Lincoln Sawyer
Decatur Ill.
R. R. #3.

ENGLAND

ROBERT LINCOLN
ROBERT "
RICHARD "
EDWARD "
SAMUEL CAME TO AMERICA 1637

MORDECAI SR. "
MORDECAI JR. "
JOHN (VIRGINIA JOHN) "

SONS OF JOHN

ABRAHAM (GRAND FATHER) — BROTHERS — JACOB " (G G GD. FATHER)

THOMAS (FATHER) — 1ST. COUSINS — DAVID " (GREAT G.D. FATHER)

ABRAHAM (PRESIDENT) — 2ND. COUSINS — JOHN STROTHER " (GRAND FATHER)

3RD. COUSINS — DORALIS MARSHALL " (FATHER)

4TH. COUSINS — CELIA LINCOLN SAWYER (DAUGHTER)

THE LINCOLN ANCESTRY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND
CELIA LINCOLN SAWYER

THE LINCOLN'S EUROPEAN ANCESTRY:

The earliest English ancestor of Abraham Lincoln and myself, who has been definitely identified with the family is the Robert Lincoln of Hingham, England, who made his will in 1540. He died in 1543. His son, Robert, was also a resident of Hingham, where the family had lived for several generations. His will was drawn on January 14, 1556, giving the names of his children as Richard, John, Katherine and Agnes. Richard had a son, Edward, who was the father of Samuel Lincoln. Samuel was the first of the Lincoln ancestors in America. He was baptized in the Hingham Parish Church in England. There also his grandfather, Richard Lincoln, was buried in the "middle isle" of the church. The prominence of his burial place, puts him in the class known as "the gentry" or gentlemen.

The church of St. Andrew at Hingham, Norfolk County, England, has become an European Lincoln shrine. In a niche in the wall of the church, there was unveiled on October 15, 1919, a bust of Abraham Lincoln, by "Volk". Under the bust, engraved in stone, one may read the inscription: "In this parish for many generations, lived the Lincoln's ancestors of Abraham Lincoln, to whom greatest of that lineage, many citizens of the United States have erected this memorial, in the hope that for all ages, between that land and this land and for all lands, there shall be malice toward none, with charity for all." In William E. Barton's "The Lineage of the Lincolns'", he traces the "Lincolns" to the city of "Lincoln" the capital of Lincolnshire, England. The name is very old and goes back to the days of Roman occupation. In this picturesque and historic county, the name of "Lincoln" as a surname arose.

SAMUEL LINCOLN:

Those who sought knowledge of the "Lincolns'" in England were singularly fortunate in the facility with which their first information was obtained. Hingham in Massachusetts was the child of Hingham, in Norfolk County, England, and there the search of the genealogists began. They learned that Samuel Lincoln came to America. He came on the "Rose of Yarmouth", sailing April 8, 1637. He was born 1619 and was 18 years of age at this time and had learned the trade of weaver. He was one of the founders of New England and became a resident of Hingham, Massachusetts, named for the old home in England. He helped to build the oldest house of worship in continual use, now standing in the nation.

Samuel married Martha Lyford and they had a family of eleven children, all born before Massachusetts became a Royal Colony. Their fourth child was Mordecai, our second ancestor in America.

May 3, 1649, Samuel, then a "mariner" purchased from Cornelius Cantleberry of Hingham, a dwelling house with two acres of land adjoining. (From Suffolk County deeds.) This was probably at the time of his marriage. This place expanded to five acres and was situated near the present railroad station. The house dissappeared long ago, but a part of the homestead was occupied until recently. By trade, Samuel was as has been said, a weaver, but he was also known and designated as a "mariner." He died in Hingham May 26, 1690 at the age of 71 years.

Samuel became the progenitor of an illustrious line of descendants, among them, "President Lincoln", attorney general, "Levi Lincoln", govenor, "Levi Lincoln, Jr." and govenor "Enoch Lincoln". Up to the year 1923, over 3,000 Lincolns' were listed in the "Waldo Lincolns", "History of the Lincoln Family."

When the 200th anniversary of the town of Hingham was celebrated in 1 35, there were 23 men by the name of "Lincoln" on the voting list. Honorable Solomon Lincoln was the orator of the day. Fifty years later on the 250th anniversary of the town, Solomon's son, Solomon, Jr. was the orator. Two of the three officers of the committee of arrangements were "Lincolns'".

There are many memorials to the "Lincolns'" which may be visited in Hingham and adjacent counties. The site of "Samuel Lincoln's" early home can be pointed out to the visitor. It is likely that Samuel Lincoln's remains and those of his wife are in the community burial lot, where there are deposited the ashes of the earliest settlers, whose resting places were disturbed when highway construction demanded more room. A tall granite monument back of Derby Academy stands over a vault in which the remains were placed. The marker was erected in 1831 in memory of the first settlers.

MORDECAI LINCOLN, SR.:

Mordecai, second ancestor in America, and son of Samuel and Martha Lincoln was born June 14, 1657 at Hingham, died November 28, 1727, at Scituate, Massachusetts, (dates from Scituate records and gravestones). In 1691, he purchased one half of a stream known as "Bound Brook" and also so much land on each side of the stream for making dams and setting up mills. Also a cart-way through the land where timber, stone, planks, earth, clay and gravel were carted to the mills. This deed was entered April, 28, 1719, (from Plymouth County deeds). Soon after this Mordecai built a house and lived there during the rest of his life. The original house is still standing, although altered. Also a house he built for a son in 1717 is still standing. In 1714 he added to his real estate twelve acres of salt marsh and one-quarter of an acre of upland, also ten acres of upland near "Bound Brook" and three acres of salt marsh. In these deeds he is described as a blacksmith. He owned three mill-sites which he utilized and improved. One mill-site was at "Turtle Island". Here the brook splits to form an island and by damming the west branch he obtained sufficient power to run a trip hammer with which to forge the iron, which he obtained by smelting bog-iron ore which was brought from the neighboring town of Pembroke. This constituted the so-called iron-works, of which he was the proprietor. Probably the good old name of blacksmith more accurately describes him. A pair of andirons said to be of his workmanship are still preserved in the old house he gave to his son, Isaac. The two lower mills he utilized for saw and grist mills. Bits of slag and charcoal from the old furnace may still be seen at Turtle Island. He also owned an interest in a corn mill and in 1711 was taxed for an iron-works and corn mill, besides one acre of meadow, three acres of farm and thirty acres of pasture.

In "Binneys Geneology" Mordecai was mentioned as a foot soldier at Hingham in 1679. He prospered in his several occupations and left at his death, property which was appraided at 3099. His will is found in Waldo

Lincoln's, "History of the Lincoln Family".

Mordecai married in 1685, Sarah Jones, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Whitman Jones. This is the first time the name of Abraham first came into the Lincoln family. Six children were born to this marriage. The eldest being Mordecai, Jr., our third ancestor in America. After Sarah's death, he married Mrs. Mary (Hobart) Chapin.

Their tombstones made of slate are well preserved and can be seen in Groveland cemetery near Scituate, Massachusetts. These are the earliest definitely marked graves of Abraham Lincoln's forebears.

MORDECAI LINCOLN, JR.:

Mordecai Lincoln, Jr. son of Mordecai, Sr. and Sarah Jones was born April 24, 1686 at Hingham, Massachusetts. He died May 12, 1736 at Amity, Pennsylvania. By his father's will, he inherited 110 pounds in money. He moved to Freehold, New Jersey, where he married Hannah Saltar. He purchased 400 acres of land from his father-in-law, Richard Saltar, who owned several mills. Court records refer to Richard Saltar as "King's" attorney and later he became a justice and then a judge. He was also a member of the assembly. Richard Saltar's wife was Sarah Bowne, the daughter of Captain John Bowne and Lydia Holmes Bowne and the grand-daughter of Obadiah Holmes, who was publicly whipped in Boston for preaching doctrines contrary to the established church. He was indicted by the grand jury at New Plymouth for holding meetings from house to house on Lord's Day, contrary to orders of the court. Among the members of the court which tried him were Miles Standish and John Alden. He later became a minister of the First Baptist Church.

In 1720, Mordecai moved to Pennsylvania in the county of Coventry. He lived here for a period of seven years, moving to Philadelphia County, where he served as a road surveyor. His wife, Hannah, died here and two years later he purchased a 300 acre tract of land. He built a new home here and it is still standing, being a stone structure. This is the most important landmark of Lincolns' ancestors in Pennsylvania. He passed away three years after the house was completed. His oldest son, John, our fourth ancestor in America, was 20 years of age when his father died. John inherited 300 acres of land in Middlesex County, New Jersey, from his father.

JOHN LINCOLN:

John Lincoln, son of Mordecai Jr. and Hannah (Saltar) Lincoln was born in Freehold, New Jersey, May 3, 1716. He died in November 1778 on Linville Creek, Rockingham County, Virginia. He was known as "Virginia John". His will was probated in Rockingham County, June22, 1779 and is preserved at Staunton, Virginia. He was the great grandfather of Abraham Lincoln and my great great great grandfather. He married Rebecca (Flowers) Morris, a widow, July 5, 1743, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. To this union was born five sons and four daughters. The eldest being Abraham, the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, the President, and the third being Jacob, my great great grandfather. Eight of the children were born in Pennsylvania, the ninth in Virginia. John Lincoln purchased 600 acres of land in the Shenandoah Valley, Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1768. The urge to move into Virginia was probably inspired by the Boone's with which families the Lincoln's had inter-married. It is believed that it

was the Boone family and especially Daniel Boone who urged the oldest son of John Lincoln and some of his brothers to migrate to Kentucky.

JACOB LINCOLN:

Jacob, however, remained in Virginia. John Lincoln lived long enough to see his grandson, Thomas Lincoln, father of the President, to grow to the age of six years.

The outstanding monument in Rockingham County, to the memory of the Virginia Lincolns' is the large colonial dwelling built in the year 1800 by Jacob Lincoln, my great great grandfather, and brother of the President's grandfather. It occupies the very spot where the father of Abraham Lincoln was born. One who visits the site and observes the broad acres once in possession of the Lincolns' will not be mistaken about the place which the Lincolns' occupied in colonial Virginia. The records also reveal that they were one of the most prominent and influential families in the early history of the county. The graves of John and Rebecca Lincoln are in the same cemetery, but are not marked.

In Rockingham County, Virginia, the Presiden's great grandfather, John, was buried. His grandfather Abraham was married and his father, Thomas, was born.

JOHN LINCOLN:

The will of John Lincoln can be found in Waldo Lincoln's, "History of the Lincoln Family". He willed land to his wife, Rebecca, for her lifetime and money to his children. He also made gifts of land to his children before his death.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN--GRANDFATHER OF THE PRESIDENT:

Abraham Lincoln, son of John and Rebecca Lincoln was born May 13, 1744, in Berks County, Pennslyvania. He died in 1788 in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He went to Virginia with his father. He was a Captain in the Virginia militia. He was called Captain also at a court martial in Staunton, Virginia, in 1776 and appears again as Captain in the Augusta County, records in 1777 and in Rockingham County, records in 1779. He received from his father 200 acres of land and purchased 52 acres more adjoining. He and his wife, who was Bathsheba Herring, sold this land in 1780 when they removed to Kentucky where according to Daniel Boone's survey book, now owned by the Wisconsin Historical Society, he had made an entry of 1000 acres of land. He had received from his Virginia farm £5000, then equivelant to $17,000.00.

After removing to Kentucky, he paid into the public treasury, 160 pounds, which entitled him to 400 acres and later he purchased 800 acres more. The land warrants are preserved and owned by the University of Chicago. He also purchased 500 acres of land in Pendleton County, Kentucky. He was a kinsman of Daniel Boone. In May 1786 he was working in the clearing with his three sons, Mordecia, Josiah and Thomas when he was shot in ambush by an Indian. Mordecai, the oldest son, ran to the cabin for a rifle, Josiah ran to the nearest fort for assistance, but Thomas, the youngest, was on the point of being seized by the Indian when Mordecai, who had secured the rifle shot the Indian and Thomas escaped to the cabin. Assistance arrived from the fort and the Indians were driven away.

The bulk of the estate was left to the oldest son, Mordecai, and Thomas went to live with his uncle, Isaac, in Kentucky. The appraisal of his estate is recorded at Bardstown. It is believed that his grave is in the Long Run Cemetery. The 118 pounds which Thomas Lincoln paid in cash for his improved Mill Creek farm is believed to have come to him after the settlement of his father's estate.

THOMAS LINCOLN--FATHER OF THE PRESIDENT:

Thomas Lincoln was born January 6, 1778 in Rockingham County, Virginia. He died January 17, 1851 in Coles County, Illinois, near Charleston.

On June 12, 1806, he married Nancy Hanks in Washington County, Kentucky. After her death in 1818, he married in 1819, Mrs. Sarah (Bush) Johnston. He was listed in the Washington County tax lists in 1795, in that same year from June 8th to July 7th, we find him serving in the militia under Lieutenant George Ewing. He has been accounted for in Kentucky records every year from 1795 until his departure for Indiana in 1816. In 1798, he was with his uncle Isaac in Tennessee. On his return he stopped in Cumberland County, Kentucky and purchased 200 acres of land. He probably occupied this land for one year. In 1802 he gave bond as constable and made a good and legible signature, quite certainly made the same hand that made his later ones. In the latter part of 1802, he removed to Hardin County and there was regularly on the tax lists, and he paid his taxes. He was a buyer at auction sales and paid cash for his purchases. He guarded prisoners, he signed petitions for new roads, he served on juries. He had a series of lawsuits and was successful in them.

On September 3, 1803, he bought his Mill Creek farm, near the farm of his sister Nancy Brumfield with whom his mother spent her last days. He did not live long on this farm, but owned it until 1814.

In 1806 he returned to the Beech Fork Settlement and married Nancy Hanks. Their first home was in Elizabethtown, County seat of Hardin County. In 1805, he purchased the Sinking Spring farm where "Abraham Lincoln, The President was born. This farm was lost through a defective title. His fourth and last farm in Kentucky was on Knob Creek and was supposed to have contained 30 acres, but the papers in an injunction suit appear to imply that it was 230 acres. In 1812 he was taxed for three horses. In 1813, for two and in 1814 for four, one of them a stallion. Of cattle, sheep and swine, he doubtless had his portion. In 1816, the land fell into litigation. He grew weary of the uncertainty of land titles and felt the lure of Indiana. He journeyed there with his family in the autumn of 1816. In the spring of that year he had been appointed road surveyor. In Indiana, their new home was on Pigeon Creek, In Spencer County. They remained there fourteen years. There Nancy Hanks died and was buried. Later a memorial was erected to her memory.

The Lincolns removed to Illinois in the spring of 1830 after a short residence in Macon County, near Decatur, Thomas Lincoln removed to a farm in Coles County, Illinois, where he lived until he died.

Thomas Lincoln always paid his taxes and left no debts behind him when he left Kentucky, Indiana, or Macon County, Illinois. He was a good neighbor, father and husband. He had patience, good humor, kindliness, love of fun, which was believed to be inherited from his father. He and Nancy were devout members of the Baptist church. In this church he served as

trustee, often as moderator, sometimes as referee in matters of dispute. When he and his second wife departed for Illinois, they brought their church letters with them. They later became affiliated with the "Church of the Disciples of Christ" in Charleston, Illinois.

Besides being a farmer, Thomas was a carpenter and a good one for these days when a cabin was built with an ax and not a nail, bolt or hinge in it. He had the best set of tools in the county and as early as 1797 he was employed in building a mill-dam and in 1806 he was hired to go to New Orleans on a flat-boat, building the boat first. Several pieces of his cabinet work are still in existence. Thomas Lincoln was one of the moving spirits in the building of the Pigeon Church in Spencer County, Indiana, and is said to have made the pulpit and other furniture in the log meeting house.

Thomas Lincoln died before his son became famous and in proportion as we come to know the Lincolns' and to be able to form some judgement of the character of Thomas Lincoln, we find him to have been indispensable in the heredity of his great son.

Every man is what he is partly because of what his parents, grandparents and his remote ancestors were.

JACOB LINCOLN, MY GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER AND BROTHER OF THE GRANDFATHER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

Jacob Lincoln, son of John and Rebecca Lincoln of Rockingham County, Virginia, was born at Carnarvon, Pennslyvania, November 6, 1751. He died February 20, 1822 at Linvilles' Creek, Rockingham County, Virginia. These dates are from Jacob's bible and his gravestone. He accompanied his father to Virginia where he passed the rest of his life. After his marriage to Dorcas Robertson, he built a small log house, where he left his wife while he served with the army. He was a lieutenant in the Continental Army during the Revolution for which office he qualified March 26, 1781. It is stated that Jacob Lincoln served three months as lieutenant in the McIntosh Campaign in Captain Abraham Lincoln's company (his brother and the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln) and in Colonel Benjamin Harris' regiment in the Virginia militia and served from sometime in July 1781, about four months as lieutenant in Captain Richard Ragan's company, Colonel Darke's regiment and was in the seige of Yorktown. (I have copies of Jacob's war record from War Department, Washington, D. C.) It was while he was away at war that David, my great grandfather was born. Later, failing to get help to harvest the wheat, Dorcas Lincoln took her baby to the field and laid him down in a fence corner and with her own hands, reaped the wheat. A neighbor passed by and rode on indignantly to her father, David Roberston's home and scolded him as he deserved. David Roberston had objected to the marriage and wasn't completely reconciled, however, he relented and sent a slave girl, Kate, to care for the bably. Later a complete reconciliation was effected between Jacob and Dorcas and her father. In a document dated April 7, 1811, David Robertson, conveyed to his daughter, Dorcas, three negros, Kate, Squire and James and all of his household furniture.

When Jacob returned from the war, he didn't immediately go to his home. He had had the smallpox in the army and he feared to carry the infection to his family. Standing far away and shouting he called for a change of clothing, which Dorcas carried out and left for him beside the

creek, the meantime withdrawing to a greater distance. Then he removed his clothing, buried it, and bathed in the creek, put on his clean raiment and went to the house and held his son, David, in his arms.

It was this son, David, with whom Abraham Lincoln, the President, corresponded in 1848, as to their common ancestry. Jacob received a gift of land from his father and here he built a fine brick house, not farm from the log cabin. This house is still standing. Jacob and Dorcas Lincoln are buried in a family graveyard on the home farm.

DAVID LINCOLN--MY GREAT GRANDFATHER AND FIRST COUSIN OF THE PRESIDENT:

David Lincoln, son of Jacob and Dorcas Lincoln was born June 28, 1781 at Linvill's Creek, Rockingham County, Virginia. He died April 26, 1849 at Lacey Springs, Virginia. He married Catherine Bright at Lacey Springs.

David Lincoln served in the war of 1812. He enlisted September 1, 1814, and served as private in Captain Adam Harnsbarger's company of Virginia militia and was discharged December 1, 1814. (I have the war record of David from the War Department, Washington, D. C.).

At the time Abraham Lincoln was a member of Congress, he obtained from ex-governor, McDowell, at that time serving as a member of Congress from the Shenandoah Valley, the name of David Lincoln, my great grandfather. To him he wrote on March 24, 1848, asking about their common relationship. He received a reply from David and answered: "There is no longer any doubt, that your uncle Abraham and my grandfather was the same man." The information contained in these letters clearly established his relationship with the Virginia Lincolns. However, his relationship to the Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennslyvania Lincolns was not established until after the President's death.

In 1835, David Lincoln was one of the commissioners to form a regiment, the 145th Virginia militia. He was a farmer and lived at Dayton, Virginia and Lacey Springs, Virginia at which latter place he kept an inn, in an old two-story log house which is said to have been erected in Colonial times. David was very prosperous, he and his brothers owning 7,000 acres of land kept an inn, famous in its day as the stopping place of all stage coaches long the highway, ran a mill and owned many slaves. The oldest son of David and Catherine Lincoln was John Strothers Lincoln, my grandfather.

Camine Lincoln warren 24 Fo R 19

October 1, 1942

Mrs. Celia Lincoln Sawyer
R. R. # 3
Decatur, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Sawyer:

Thank you very much for the interesting article you read before the Decatur Historical Society.

I was especially interested in your using the name, Martha Lyford, as the wife of Samuel Lincoln. I have seen this used before but never have seen the authority for calling the family name of Martha, Lyford.

However, history of Hingham gives a brief biographical sketch of John Lyford and names three of his children, Ruth, Mordcai and Rachel but does not list Martha as one of his children.

Lincoln students have inspected the relationship here because of the name Mordcai in the family but have been unable as far as I know to gather definite proof.

Thanking you again for your interest I am

Very truly yours,

LAW:JT
L.A.Warren

16.

MINING & METALLURGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
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BENJAMIN F. TILLSON
CONSULTANT - UNUSUAL PROBLEMS
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ J.

TEL. MONTCLAIR 3-0289

4 Wilde Place,
Montclair, N.J.
July 31, 1944.

Dear Dr. Warren:

Mr. Bedekian of Montclair has suggested that I write to you for information in regards to the ancestry of Abraham Lincoln as he thought that your researches had demonstrated that his mother Nancy Hanks was not the illegitimate daughter of Lucy Hanks. You are probably familiar with the article of Wm E. Barton in Jan. 1939 "Goodhousekeeping" magazine giving the following "tree":- (but table corrected by text)

Col. Richard Lee, arr. Va. 1640, d. 1664, m/ Anna

Col. Richard II Lee, 1647-1715
m. Laetitia, dau./ Henry Corbin
1657- 1706
↓
Henry Lee of Lee Hall, 1691-1747
m. Mary, dau/ Col. Rich'd Bland
↓
Henry II Lee, 1729-87, Leesylvania
M. Lucy, 1730-88, dau/ Chas. Grymes
↓
HenryIII Lee, 1756-1818, "Light Horse"
2m. Ann Hill Carter of Shirley,
dau/ Carles carter & Anne Butler Moore
↓
Robert E. Lee, Genl/CSA, 1807-70
m. Mary Anne Custis

Note difference by two generations,

6th son
William Lee, 1651-97
? ↓ ? ←
William Lee, 1717 died
m.1, Dorothy, dau/ Elizabeth Taylor ofVa.
William Lee, 1704-64 had 4 children
also Sara + Richard
Ann Lee
m. Joseph Hanks, b. 1725, son/ John Hanks
(& Katherine) son/ Thomas arr Va.c.1643
Lucy Hanks
? illegit
Nancy Hanks,
m.1 Thomas Lincoln, 1780-1851, ? b. 1778
↓
Pres't Abraham Lincoln, 1809-65, b. Ky
m. 1842 Mary Todd of Ky, 1818-82

7th son
Hancock Lee, 1653-1709
died in Mass., 2m. Sarah
dau/ Isaac Allerton & Fear
dau/ Elder Brewster of
"Mayflower"

Betty m. Thos. Hanks, cousin
Joseph's
Joseph Hanks
? m. Nancy Shiply of Ky
b. 1783/4
d. 1818

Note:- the father of William Lee, d. 1717 is unknown and two guesses are shown; also two conflicting reports are given for the parentage of Nancy Hanks.

As one who treasures several commissions to my grandfather signed by Prest Lincoln I should also be happy to have a facsimile of his holograph of the Getteysburg Address which your company reproduced, and any story of its source, as we have been told that he wrote it en route on scraps (envelope, cuff, etc)

Yours very truly,

Benj F. Tillson

August 4, 1944

Mr. Benjamin F. Tillson
4 Wilde Place
Montclair, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Tillson:

I regret that on several visits to Montclair I have not had the pleasure of making your acquaintance, as I should like very much to see your Lincoln treasures.

We are happy indeed to enclose not only a copy of the Gettysburg Address in facsimile, but some few other little items which you might wish to have bearing upon Lincoln's lineage.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB
Encs.

Director

MINING & METALLURGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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BENJAMIN F. TILLSON
CONSULTANT - UNUSUAL PROBLEMS

~~175 OCEAN AVENUE~~
~~UPPER MONTCLAIR, N.J.~~

TEL. MONTCLAIR 3-0299

4 Wilde Place,
Montclair, N.J.
August 10, 1944.

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director,
Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

My dear Dr. Warren:

I thank you for your letter of August 4th with enclosures which I have read carefully. When next you visit Montclair I trust that we may have the pleasure of your company at lunch or dinner. If such a program is agreeable to you I hope that you will let us know in advance of such intended visit.

Your pamphlets have left me with the feeling that Abraham Lincoln's ancestry from the Hanks line is still a mystery and I note that you surmise that Nancy Hanks' father was a James Hanks, but you do not state the parentage of such James nor your reasons for such belief. On page 3, second column, Bulletin 22 perhaps there is a typographic error at the end of the first paragraph in calling James and William Hanks father and son, instead of Thomas and William.

Is Joseph Hanks, b. 1725, the only known name of the 9 children of John Hanks?

You mention only 3 daughters (including Nancy) of Joseph Hanks of Ky although saying that he had 8 children. Who were the others, and whom did Nancy marry ? Could this Joseph of Ky have been the same of the Joseph of Amelie Co. Va. or else the son of the latter; and was James the son of the Joseph of Ky ?

Off hand I see no reason why the three original Thomas Hanks mentioned by Dr. Barton could not have been one and the same person.

Dr. Barton mentions Thomas Hanks and his cousin Joseph Hanks as the husbands, respectively, of Betsy Lee and Ann Lee, both daughters of William Lee, 1704-64, and Dorothy Taylor, and sisters of Sarah and Richard Lee. Do you know the parentage of the above Thomas and Joseph Hanks, and agree with the above statement?

Is the parentage of Lucy Shipley unknown? What about Mary Shipley as mother of Th Lincol

I enclose a sheet of the Lincoln family tree as I have seen quoted, although one source leaves out the generation of Thomas Lincoln so makes the weaver John the father of Captain Abraham. Is it correct with your researches?

BFT:S

Yours very truly, Benj F. Tillson.

Robert Lincoln, d. 1543, lived in Hingham, Eng.
m. Johan (Cowper?)
↓ eldest son
Robert Lincoln, d. 1556 lived in Hingham, Eng.
m. Alberye
↓
Richard Lincoln, lived in Hingham, Eng., m. 4 times.
1. m. 1574 Elizabeth Remching of Carbrooke
↓
Edward Lincoln, d. 1640/8?, Gent. of Hingham, Norfolk
↓
Samuel Lincoln, mariner. c. 1619/22 – 90, from Hingham, Eng. arr. Salem, Mass. 1635, apprentice to weaver in Hingham, Mass. 1637, proprietor 1649, d. May 26, 1690, aged 71 years.
m. Martha --?--, d. April 10, 1693
↓ 4th child
Mordecai Lincoln, Sr., blacksmith & miller, b. June 14, 1657/67 in Hingham, Mass
m. Sarah Jones, dau/ Abraham of Hull, Mass. 1657 (son of Thomas Jones of Hingham, Mass. 1637) and Sarah, (dau. of Ensign, Deacon John Whitman, 1602-92 of Norfolk, Eng. & Weymouth, Mass. 1638-9)
↓
Mordecai Lincoln, Jr., b. 1686, Hingham, Mass, removed to N. J. then to Chester Co., Pa., d. 1736 iron founder
1. m. Hannah Salter of Scituate, Mass. dau. of Richard Salter and Sarah, dau. of Major John Bowne and Lydia, dau. of Rev. Obadiah Holmes of Salem, Mass., Newport, & Gravesend, L.I.
↓ eldest son
John Lincoln, weaver, 1711 – c. 73, sold N.J. land and went to Pa. then Va., Rockingham Co.
c. 1750 m. Rebecca (Moore?) of Rockingham Co., Va.
↓ 2nd child
Thomas Lincoln, moved to Ky, near Lexington
↓
Captain Abraham Lincoln, b. Rockingham Co., Va. 1739; rem. to Ky c. 1780 killed by Indians in Ky 1785/4
1. m. Mary Shipley 2. m. Bathsheba Herring
?(1.) ↓
Thomas Lincoln, b. Rockingham Co., Va. 1778/80, carpenter & farmer d. 1851 age 72
m. June 12, 1806 Nancy Hanks, b. 1784 1/3 d. 1818
↓
Pres't Abraham Lincoln, b. Feb. 12, 1809, Ky, Hardin Co. d. April 15, 1865; m. Nov. 4, 1842 Mary Todd, 1818-82

Ancestry Hand

August 15, 1944

Mr. Benjamin F. Tillson
4 Wilde Place
Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Tillson:

I was happy indeed to make available the very brief and limited discussions on certain phases of the Lincoln ancestry. The subject is an exhaustive one indeed and I have put a good deal of time on it more or less for the past twenty years.

Probably my earliest book "Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood" is available in the Montclair Library.

For three years I published a bulletin called the Lincoln Kinsman which went into many phases of the ancestry question. Many of these bulletins are now out of print, probably not available. They were postponed for the duration of the war.

I do not think that most students of Lincoln genealogy who have given very serious consideration to claims of Dr. Barton are agreed with him in the assumptions which he makes and the deductions which he draws from these assumptions.

Our own feeling here is that Nancy Hanks Lincoln was the daughter of James Hanks and Lucy Shipley Hanks who later married Henry Sparrow. We know the lineage of Lucy Shipley which has been very well established and it is also apparent from Hanks' correspondence that there was a James Hanks, son of Joseph Hanks who apparently died before the Kentucky migration, and who married Lucy Shipley in Virginia and by her had one child, Nancy.

We are confident that when Lucy Hanks married Henry Sparrow she was a widow with a daughter, Nancy.

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September 19, 1967

In replying refer to:

Mrs. H. Gerald McMurthy
Lincoln National Life Foundation
1301 S. Harrison
Fort Wayne, Ind. 46802

RE: LINCOLN FAMILY

Dear Mrs. McMurthy:

Our records indicate your interest in the above family and we are pleased to inform you that we can now supply the following book in Xerox form (see explanation below):

LINCOLN, Abraham, The Ancestry of. By James H. Lea and J. R. Hutchinson. 212 pp. 1909. $8.50

"This out-of-print book will be reproduced in a single or multiple copies by a micro-film image transferred to a rolling web of paper by a xerox process which is then folded into book form. Only one side of the sheet is printed by the xerographic process, and therefore the pages are folded back to back so that there appears to be printing on both sides. Copies by this process are produced on long-life, non-acidic light weight book paper.

The price includes binding in a 65 pound cover and an author and title label on the front cover. A cloth binding can be ordered for an additional $3.50 per volume. Also add $1.00 per volume for packing and shipping. Check or money order must accompany all orders. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery. POSITIVELY NO RETURNS."

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Blanche Brooks

Blanche Brooks (Mrs.)
Manager, Book Dept.

bb:sa

2/12/52

Hingham's Bells Ring Out Again For Abe Lincoln

Family's First Stop in America Traces Its Kinship to a Great War President

Springfield Union-News 52

Hingham, Feb. 12 (AP)—Church bells rang out again today in this historic New England town in memory of Abraham Lincoln, who might have been born here instead of a Kentucky log cabin.

The American cradle of the Lincoln family, the town each year tolls its church bells a half-hour at noon in its own special tribute to the 16th President and his ancestors who settled here.

A wandering ancestor and the beginning of the country's great iron and steel industry probably cheated the town of its most famous native son.

"That's only an opinion and it's probably more of a guess," says Mason A. Foley, town historian, who has been climbing through the Lincoln family tree for 20 years.

Frankly admitting he is taking a romantic look through history, Foley nevertheless has dug up records and facts which make his theory a plausible one.

From England

Lincoln's great-great-great grandfather, Mordecai, was born here in 1657, the son of Samuel Lincoln, a weaver, who came here from Hingham, Eng., in 1637.

"Mordecai was an ingenious man," says Foley. "He learned blacksmithing and was one of the first iron masters in the country, a forerunner of today's great iron and steel producers."

Mordecai bought some land in neighboring Cohasset, then part of Hingham, around Bound Brook, which was the boundary line between the Massachusetts Bay and the Plymouth Colony.

Contented, he remained here until his death in 1727 at the age of 70, leaving an estate worth about $15,000, a fortune in those days.

But one of Mordecai's sons, also named Mordecai, the President's great-great grandfather, was restless and moved to New Jersey and then to Pennsylvania.

Like his father, Mordecai was an iron worker. This, Foley believes, was the reason Mordecai left Hingham, a move which was to deprive the town of the possibility of being Lincoln's birthplace.

Foley explained: "There was only bog iron here, dug out of swamps, and it was a poor substance for making tools. New Jersey and Pennsylvania had real iron ore which probably lured Mordecai away."

Like his father, the younger Mordecai Lincoln became rich. He left a fine estate to his son, John, Lincoln's great-grandfather. John moved down to Virginia where he, too, prospered and left land to his son, Abraham, Lincoln's grandfather.

To Kentucky

Abraham lived there awhile but the great move to the West was on. He sold his land and joined a band of pioneers who blazed their way to the Kentucky wilderness where they settled.

But one day, while Abraham was clearing land with his three sons, an Indian shot him dead—as the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, was later to end the life of President Lincoln, himself.

"That was a fateful day," says Foley, "for it might also have robbed the country of its great President."

One of the three sons was Thomas, Lincoln's father, who was then but a small boy. An Indian, according to Foley's study, attempted to seize the youngster but an older brother grabbed a gun and slew the Indian. Thomas lived to father the future President.

Lincoln was not born in Hingham. Perhaps if he were he might never have become President. But this was the cradle of his family and many people, like Foley, will continue to cherish their Lincoln dreams.

Laurel Messenger
Somerset, Pennsylvania
Vol. 2, No.1, February, 1961

Lincoln Family Had Hardships

(Supplied by National Lincoln Foundation)

SAMUEL LINCOLIN from Hingham England, in 1637 settled at Hingham, Mass. A weaver by trade, he married in Mass., MARY LYFORD. A great-great-grandson CAPT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born 1744 in Berks Co., Pa., in 1782 settled in Kentucky. He and three of his sons, MORDECAI, JOSIAH and THOMAS, erected modest log cabin homes in Washington Co., Ky., and began clearing land for cultivation. THOMAS LINCOLN married in 1806 NANCY HANKS. They are the parents of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the 16th President of the United States.

The Lincoln family endured hardships on the frontier, shared alike by many of their neighbors. Title to their Kentucky farms was in constant litigation. In 1808 Thomas Lincoln moved from Elizabethtown to Hodgenville, where the son Abraham was born. In 1810 the family moved to Knob Creek ten miles distant.

Thomas Lincoln was opposed to slavery which may have prompted the move in 1816 to Indiana, a free state. Finally in 1830, the family moved to Illinois.

According to his illustrious son Abraham, Thomas Lincoln was "a wandering laboring-boy, and grew up literally without education. He worked as a frontier farm hand and later learned the trade of a carpenter . . . There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond readin', writin' and cipherin' to the rule of three!

March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President. One week later the Confederate States of America formed a provisional government with its headquarters at Richmond, Va.

The Civil War Centennial is being observed currently (1961-1965).

I SAMUEL LINCOLN (1619-1690) weaver m MARY LYFORD; 11 children.

II MORDECAI LINCOLN (1657-1728) m 1-SARAH JONES daughter of ABRAHAM JONES through whom the name Abraham was introduced into the Lincoln family.

III MORDECAI LINCOLN JR (1686-1736) m 1-Hannah Saltar This Mordecai was born in Mass., married in N. J. and died in Penna.

IV JOHN LINCOLN (1716-1788) m REBECCA (FLOWERS) MORRIS John was born in N. J., married in Penna., died in Va. (There were 5 Boone-Lincoln marriages in Pa.)

V ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1744-1788) m MARY This Abraham was born in Penna., married in Va., died in Ky.

VI THOMAS LINCOLN (1776-1851) m 1-NANCY HANKS (1783-1818) Thomas was born in Va., married in Ky., died in Illinois.

VII ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865) m MARY TODD (1818-1882) a Kentucky girl.

VIII ROBERT TODD LINCOLN (1843-1926) Lawyer, Statesman, Secy War, Ambassador.

VIII EDWARD BAKER LINCOLN (1846-1850)

VIII WILLIAM WALLACE LINCOLN (1850-1862)

VIII THOMAS LINCOLN (1853-1871)

(Editor's Note: Re NANCY HANKS, the National Lincoln Foundation record states "The best evidence now before us, although lacking available public record confirmation concludes that Richard Berry, Jr., (in Ky.) and Nancy Hanks were first cousins, being the offspring of two sisters, Rachel Shipley who married Richard Berry, Sr., and Lucy Shipley who married James Hanks, the father of Nancy."

Adin Baber, of Kansas, Illinois, writes under date Nov. 30, 1960; "WILLIAM HANKS, from Loudon Co., Va., to Bedford Co., Pa., in 1801; his father was WILLIAM HANKS the Quaker, and grandfather was PETER HANKS the Cooper. William of Bedford Co., Pa., also had a daughter NANCY. Tradition confirmed in communications from the Penna. Hanks family is that they claim to have a cousin who married Thomas Lincoln . . . According to evidence: NANCY HANKS LINCOLN was the daughter of ABRAHAM and SARAH HARPER HANKS, of Virginia."

Although these two versions represent conflicting identity of the parents, there is documentary evidence in courts of Kentucky identifying Richard Berry as the guardian of Nancy Hanks, also a bond of indemnity signed jointly by Berry and Thomas Lincoln, a church record identifying the relationship of the Berry and Hanks families in Kentucky. There are several memorial parks in this section of Kentucky, one the Berry family homestead and others the various Lincoln home farms. Original documents may be viewed by the public at any of these locations. Adin Baber, a recognized genealogist of the Hanks kindred, confirms the Berry relationship, differing only in the parents of Nancy, as reported by the National Lincoln Foundation.)

FORMULA

To double the Society membership each member get at least one new member.

Wilmington Morning News
February 9, 1962

A Friendly Soul?

Concordville Records Hint At Lincoln's Quaker Ties

PHILADELPHIA (AP).—Abraham Lincoln claimed a Quaker background at least three times in his writings, but scholars always have been inclined to feel the Civil War president was mistaken.

But now, on the eve of Lincoln's birthday, Dr. Henry Cadbury, an authority on Quaker history, says he finally has become convinced that if Lincoln's paternal great-grandfather was not a Quaker, he at least married into a family that was Quaker on both sides.

"This circumstance would expalin the traditions that were inherited by the great-grandson," Dr. Cadbury writes in Friends Journal. "If they were vague or perhaps inexact about county or date, they rightly connected his father's forebears with the Society of Friends and with Pennsylvania."

DR. CADBURY, professor of religious history at Harvard University, bases his article on research by David S. Keiser of suburban Elkins Park, published last fall in the Lincoln Herald.

"He has patiently pursued some overlooked lines of descent, and has established at least one line of ancestry that was demonstrably Quaker," Dr. Cadbury writes.

Keiser, a boys camp director, is not a Quaker, historian or genealogist, but devoted 15 years to searching for Quaker ancestors of Lincoln. His findings are based on the Flower family ancestry of Lincoln.

Lincoln, of course, was the son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. Thomas was the son of another Abraham (1744-1786), who was the son of John Lincoln (1716-1786), the son of Mordecai Lincoln Jr. (1686-1736).

"WITHOUT GOING further back we are faced by several blanks," observes Cadbury.

He says:

'The full names of the father of Nancy Hanks, or the mother of Thomas Lincoln, and of the wife of John Lincoln have long been unknown . . . . The significant fact now is that the last point seems to be settled. The view, earlier hinted, has been unchallenged for nearly 40 years: That John Lincoln married July 5, 1743, Mrs. Rebecca Flower Morris, a widow, and the daughter of Enoch Flower (or Flowers) and Rebecca Barnard (or Narbett)."

Keiser, in painstaking research, found the marriages of Enoch and Rebecca, and of both their parents, in the records of the Concord Meeting, Concordville, Pa. (now Chichester, Delaware County). Keiser concedes there is no proof Mrs. John Lincoln ever joined the meeting. But, as Cadbury puts it:

"IN THAT period of Quaker history there were no membership lists, but with the prohibition against marrying out of the meeting there is strong presumptions that persons married in meeting were both of the Friends, and their children would be accounted Friends, as well."

Mrs. John Lincoln's parents were identified in the April and May, 1713, minutes "as both belonging to this meeting."

Evening Journal Wil., Del.

February 9, 1962

Lincoln Ancestry Line Held Quaker

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A prominent authority on Quaker history says authenticated research convinces him Abraham Lincoln had ancestors who were members of the Society of Friends.

Dr. Henry Cadbury, former professor of religious history at Harvard University, said scholars generally dismissed claims by the Civil War President that he had a Quaker background. But now, he adds, it appears that Lincoln's great-grandfather on his father's side was either a Quaker or married into a family that was Quaker on both sides.

"This circumstance," wrote Cadbury in the Friends Journal, "would explain the traditions that were inherited by the great-grandson (Lincoln)."

CADBURY SAID recently published research by David S. Keiser of suburban Elkins Park links Lincoln, whose birthday is celebrated Monday, with the family of Enoch Flower (or Flowers).

"He (Keiser) has patiently pursued some overlooked lines of descent and has established at least one line of ancestry that was demonstrably Quaker," writes Cadbury.

Lincoln himself, on three different occasions wrote about his Quaker ancestors, who had origins in Pennsylvania.

Keiser's research showed John Lincoln married Mrs. Rebecca Flower Morris, a widow, on July 5, 1743. She was the daughter of Enoch Flower and Rebecca Barnard (or Barnett), whose marriage is in the records of the Concord (Friends) Meeting, Concordville, Pa.

AMERICA'S 16TH president was the son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. His mother's background is unknown. The father was the son of Abraham Lincoln (1744-1786) who was the son of John Lincoln.

Cadbury, noting the record of the Enoch Flower marriage, said in the early 1700's Quakers kept no membership lists "but with the prohibition against marrying out of the Meeting there is strong presumptions that persons married in Meeting were both of the Friends, and their children would be accounted Friends, as well."

Lincoln once wrote his great-grandfather and grandfather came from Quaker parentage adding the family "in later times . . . have fallen away from the peculiar habits of that people."

Cadbury observed "Lincoln did not exploit the connection, and modern Friends will do well not to exploit it either. Perhaps they now can try to extend our knowledge of this group of his ancestors."

Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1554 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA August, 1967

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MARCH 4, 1865.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to *destroy* it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation.

Monaghan 600

One of the rarest and most valuable publications in all Lincolniana is listed in Jay Monaghan's *Lincoln Bibliography 1839-1939*, Volume 1, page 149, under the number 600. The caption title of the three page folder is *Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865.* The copy in the Foundation's collection measures 9⅛" x 5⅞". These measurements vary somewhat from the copy in the Illinois State Historical Library.

Copies of this rare publication are to be found in the Lilly Library of Indiana University (formerly the property of Foreman M. Lebold), Library of Congress (2 copies), Goodspeed's Book Shop (likely 2 copies), Lincoln National Life Foundation, Illinois State Historical Library, Harvard University, Brown University, and in the private libraries of Carl Haverlin, Philip D. Sang, Thomas Wentworth Streeter (possibly 2 copies) which are being sold by Parke-Bernet) and H. Bradley Martin. Perhaps thirteen or fourteen copies of this publication are extant.

An explanation of the rarity of Monaghan 600 has been advanced by Carl Haverlin of Northridge, California, one of the owners of an original copy:

> "If you would like one of my famous intuitive bibliographical hunches in relation to the piece you write about I'll say that I think the rarity of the 2nd Inaugural results from the fact it was never printed for general distribution but as a press handout only. That is to say I think it may have been limited by the size of the press corps to 100 copies or less. I have no fact to back up this assumption. But if I'm not right why is the 1st Inaugural relatively common?"

The Haverlin copy is described by the owner:

> "A few more words to support my general theory that the piece was press impelled. I got my copy from an English dealer. It is marked in blue pencil; has a spindle scar. The blue pencil has been used to write a heading 'Last' over the printed *Inaugural Address* and again under those words 'of President Lincoln.' Below the spindle scar in blue 'Orationed' with two cryptic letters

2 INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the *cause* of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time,

lower case, *g h*. A numeral in ink '45 is in the upper right hand corner. An ink bracket is margined above and below the word *some* in line 8 of page 2. A blue X in front of *fundamental* on line 17. A blue doodle margins line 9 of page 3 and the word *unrequited* is underlined in blue. The same pencil wrote below the address 'Abraham Lincoln President of the United States' in two lines. The words 'of the' are obviously a speed writing compaction. Walt Whitman uses the same contraction.

"Finally and at long last there is what I am *sure* is the autograph of Lincoln on page 1 above the border... Going back to my press presumption it is possible to reconstruct some correspondent... for an English paper getting to the President and pressing his copy upon him for the signature—the proffered small pocket pen—the holding of something for A. L. to write on in the crush..."

In January 1952 at the Podell sale when the Carroll A. Wilson copy was sold at auction for $1,850, it was described in *American Book Prices Current* as "one of 4 copies." Perhaps this count included, in addition to Wilson's copy, the copies in the Lebold, Lilly and Illinois State Historical Libraries. Haverlin also owned his copy in 1952. At the time of the Podell sale there were no copies in the Library of Congress.

In the early 1960s, it is rumored among book collectors that the Goodspeed Book Shop of Boston, Massachusetts, located five additional copies which may account for more copies being today in institutional and private hands. Needless to state, the discovery of additional copies has not affected the value of the folder, with current prices now ranging as high as $2,750.

An excellent article titled "The Second Inaugural On Its One-Hundredth Birthday March 4, 1865 — March 4, 1965" appeared in the March 1965 issue of *The Month*, a magazine published by Goodspeed's Book Shop, 18 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Permission to publish this article (which features M. 600) has been granted by the editor:

"On the last Sunday in February, 1865, President Lincoln entered his office holding a roll of manuscript in his hand. To a Congressman there by appointment and to Francis B. Carpenter, portrait painter and author of *Six Months at the White House*, the President said: 'Lots of wisdom in this document, I suspect. It is what will be called my "second inaugural," containing about 600 words. I will put it away here in this drawer until I want it.' Then seating himself before the fire, in a 'familiar and cheerful mood' (Carpenter wrote), Lincoln talked of the old days in Illinois.

"Lincoln had more reason to feel 'cheerful' that night than for a long time. Grant was closing in on Richmond, Sherman was advancing northward through the Carolinas, and Thomas had triumphed in the West. The end of the war was coming at last. On the 4th of March, at noon, the 38th Congress would adjourn and the 39th would not meet till December, unless called in special session. The President was about to begin his second term, which (write Randall and Current, *Lincoln the President)* 'was not expected necessarily to be his last—gamblers... were betting that he would be reelected in 1868. After four years as a war President, he could look ahead to nearly four more, at last, as a peace President. More immediately, with no Congress in session to hinder him, he could look ahead to a few months of peace-making on his own . . . [*to*] the kind of settlement that he desired.'

'And on what the Chief Magistrate might have to say,' writes Carl Sandburg *(The War Years)*, 'on his words now, such had become his stature and place, depended much of the face of events and the character of what was to happen when the war was over. This no one understood more deeply and sensitively than Lincoln as he wrote his second inaugural address.'

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. 3

He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him! Fondly do we hope —fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

"The 4th of March, 1865—Inauguration Day—dawned dark and stormy. Rain fell steadily through the morning. Mud oozed through the pavement of Pennsylvania Avenue. Just before noon the rain ended but it left the spectators of the morning parade wet and bedraggled. 'Such another dirty crowd probably never was seen,' reported Noah Brooks, the *Sacramento Union's* man in Washington.

"Lincoln sat in his room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, examining and signing Congressional bills, until called to take his place in the front row of the Senate chamber, where the inaugural ceremonies were to begin. To Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles they seemed poorly planned: 'All was confusion . . . a jumble.' Besides, there were the weather and the Vice-President elect. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who was to take the oath and speak first, was recovering from typhoid fever and was feeling poorly, wherefore, as was customary, he fortified himself with a little whiskey. But Johnson was a temperate man, and the Senate chamber was hot, and the stimulant launched him into a rambling speech, to the great distress of Lincoln, who—as he walked to the inaugural platform outside—whispered to an aide that Andrew was to orate no more that day. At Lincoln's arrival on the capitol steps, writes Brooks:

'A tremendous shout prolonged and loud, arose from the surging ocean of humanity . . . just at that moment the sun . . . burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light. Every heart beat quicker at the unexpected omen.'

"Then it was that Lincoln began what Lord Charnwood called 'one of the few speeches ever delivered by a great man at the crisis of his fate on the sort of occasion which a tragedian telling his story would have devised for him.'

'Fellow-Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first.' Four years of war had been accompanied by his and others' 'public declarations . . . on every point and phrase.' Four years before 'Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish. And the war came.' Carl Sandburg reports 'applause and cheers' at the words 'Both parties deprecated war' and that Lincoln paused long before adding 'And the war came.'

The President then spoke of slavery, 'somehow, the cause of this war' and an 'offence' against Providence, continuing: 'If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time . . .'

"The final sentence has long been cherished as the supreme utterance in all inaugural addresses since 1789, 'a sacred effort' as American Negro writer and lecturer Frederick Douglass called it. During these 75 words 'Reporters noticed . . . many moist eyes and here and there tears coursing down faces unashamed of emotion' (Sandburg).

'With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.'

"As we were working on this note we paused to listen to a recording of Sir Winston Churchill's Battle of Britain or Finest Hour speech. We first heard it by radio from London twenty-five years ago—and now again on the day of his funeral. How we wish we could have had on tape Lincoln's Gettyburg Address, and his Second Inaugural.

"May we be forgiven for hacking out pieces of the earlier part of the address—an offence the less pardonable because the Second Inaugural is the briefest of all its kind, running to little more than the 600 words Lincoln himself had counted.

"As with the even shorter address at Gettysburg, the greatness of the Second Inaugural was not at once universally recognized. Some newspapers found it too little and too general, failing in the spelling out of

peace terms. One Pennsylvanian wrote to a fellow Keystone-Stater, Simon Cameron, Lincoln's first Secretary of War: 'Why could not Mr. [Secretary of State] Seward have prepared the Inaugural so as to save it from the ridicule of a Sophomore in a British University?' — apropos of which Messrs. Randall and Current write: 'But Cameron's correspondent knew nothing of the actual response in England ... If anything, the second inaugural received even greater immediate acclaim in England than in the United States.' And Charles Francis Adams, Jr., (son of our Ambassador to England), veteran of the war and later a railroad man, thought that 'Not a prince or minister in all Europe could have risen to such an equality with the occasion.'

"Lincoln himself, in a letter of March 15th, wrote: 'I expect the [Second Inaugural] to wear as well as—perhaps better than—anything I have produced; but I believe it is not immediately popular. Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them.'

"Cannon boomed as Lincoln walked from the platform. That evening, in the East Room of the White House, he shook hands (according to the press) with more than 6,000 people — among them Walt Whitman, who presently wrote the greatest of American elegies on the death of the man who had written and on that day spoken the greatest of American inaugural addresses. At midnight the crowds departed, leaving the White House, said the Presiden's aide, Colonel Crook, looking 'as if a regiment of rebel troops had been quartered there, with permission to forage.'"
Inaugural Address. March 4, 1865. [Caption title.] 8vo leaflet, removed, (short marginal tear on both leaves, pp. 3, in morocco-backed case. [Washington, 1865.] $2,750.00

"Monaghan 600. The extremely rare first printing. "No American President had ever spoken words like these to the American People."

—Carl Schurz.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

A portion of the rope with which David E. Herold was hanged July 7, 1865.

The Lincoln Conspirators

A Military Court in Washington, D.C. brought to trial eight people who were charged with conspiring to bring about the assassination and death of the Sixteenth President and the members of his cabinet and administrative staff. Of the eight prisoners, four were given a death sentence. These were Mrs. Mary A. Surratt, Lewis Paine, David E. Herold and George A. Atzerodt. The remaining four were given prison sentences. The death sentences were carried out on July 7, 1865.

In the Foundation's archives is to be found a rather gruesome relic — a piece of the rope used to hang Herold, along with a statement by W. H. Maxwell, the soldier who secured the fragment of execution:

> The Regt. I was in the 4th U.S. Veteran Vols. Hancock's Corps done duty around the old Capitol prison Washington where those connected with the assassination of Lincoln were confined formed a hollow square about the scaffold when they were hanged and Co. E of which I was one cut the bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Herold & Azerott down.
>
> W. H. Maxwell

Maxwell served three years in the Army of the Potomac, First division, being connected with the 6th Corps, Co., 65th N. Y. Vols. and Battery C. 1st Penn. Light Artillery. He also served one year in Co. E. 4th U. S. Vet Vols. Hancock's Corps. He participated in the following battles: Lees Mill, Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, twice, Salem Heights, Wilderness, Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights, Winchester and other small skirmishes.

After the war Maxwell was an examiner and appraiser of merchandise at the New York Custom House under President Arthur and also served as postmaster for Saugerties during President Grant's first term.

Robert Lincoln — Genealogist

Editor's Note: Robert T. Lincoln, the eldest son of the President, was often reluctant to discuss the lineage of his distinguished father, but in a letter dated November 25, 1904 to William E. Curtis, Chicago Record-Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., he was unusually accomodating.

R.G.M.

Pullman Building
Chicago

November Twenty-fifth, 1904

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Very many thanks for your letter of November twelfth, in which you give me some interesting and unknown details of the ancestry of my grandmother.

The blueprint copy of the Lincoln and Boone records in Pennsylvania, is very interesting to look at, and quite amusing in the close details of the births of children. It begins with the marriage of Abraham Lincoln, son of Mordecai Lincoln in 1737. It is my understanding that this Abraham Lincoln was the brother of my ancestor John Lincoln, who left Pennsylvania and settled in Rockingham County, Virginia, about 1750. His son Abraham, went to Kentucky in 1780, and my father was the grandson of the latter.

Very Truly Yours
Robert T. Lincoln

Wm. E. Curtis, Esq.
Chicago Record Herald Bureau
Washington, D. C.

Announcement

Lincoln Lore Index 1 — 1500

About November 1, 1967 there will be available for sale a *Lincoln Lore Index* extending from the first copy issued April 15, 1929 to the fifteen hundredth copy issued in February, 1963. The index will be a 56 page publication in offset printing of green ink and will measure 11″ x 8½″, the identical measurements of *Lincoln Lore*. The index will be in three divisions; namely, titles, subjects and persons.

The price of the index will be released at a later date. All orders will be handled through the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

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The coolest guy I ever learned about in school is Abraham Lincoln. I read everything I can find out about him, but I can't find out anything about his ancestors. Where did they come from? K. C., 16, Allen Park.

Family looks more like charter members of the DAR than Kentucky backwoodsmen. Lincolns sailed from England in 1637, spread out in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. President's grandad Captain Abraham Lincoln moved to Kentucky where young Abe was born in 1809. Nobody knows if Lincoln was born in the legendary log cabin, but fact is his dad Thomas owned a fine home on 600 acres of land. Even traditional cabin, maintained by U.S. National Park Service in Hudgenville, Ky., is suspect. When Lincoln cabin and one occupied by Confederacy President Jefferson Davis were shipped to the Philadelphia World's Fair in 1867, exhibitors got the logs mixed up, never did figure out which cabin is which. Subscription Action Line got you to monthly newsletter Lincoln Lore from the Lincoln National Life Foundation will help you keep up on your hero.

1977

Abraham Lincoln and Pennsylvania

RISING to his feet near the close of a long program featuring a two-hour address by Edward Everett, Abraham Lincoln spoke "a few appropriate remarks" at ceremonies dedicating the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1863. Thus inconspicuously did Pennsylvania, which had been the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, furnish the stage for the third of our nation's three greatest documents.

It is through the Gettysburg Address that Lincoln is most closely associated with Pennsylvania, but there are a number of other ways in which the great Civil War President had close ties with the Commonwealth founded by William Penn.

Like hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens of the middle western states, Lincoln's ancestors had lived in Pennsylvania, had moved southward through the Great Valley into Virginia, had passed through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky, and then had moved across the Ohio River into the Old Northwest. His people were a part of the tide of settlement which pushed the frontier westward, redeeming the land from the forest and building the new states of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Lincoln's knowledge of his Pennsylvania ancestry was exceedingly vague. In a brief biographical sketch prepared for Jesse Fell in December, 1859, he wrote: "My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth. . . . His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New-England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite, than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like."

Later research has established the New England connections which Lincoln was unable to make. Mordecai Lincoln, his great-great-grandfather, came to Pennsylvania with his brother Abraham in 1720. Sons of Mordecai Lincoln of Scituate, Massachusetts, the two brothers had come to New Jersey before 1714 and settled at or near Middletown. Here Mordecai was married to Hannah Salter of Freehold. When he moved to Pennsylvania in 1720, he settled in Chester County, becoming a partner of Samuel Nutt, Sr., and William Bransom in the operation of Coventry Forge on French Creek, one of the earliest iron enterprises in Pennsylvania. He sold his interest in the forge for five hundred pounds in 1726, and after a brief return to New Jersey took up residence in Amity (now Exeter) Township in present Berks County as early as 1728.

His first wife having died about 1727, he was married in 1729 to Mary Robeson and in the same year leased a thousand-acre farm in present Exeter Township, which he later bought. On this tract, not far from Birdsboro, stands a one-and-a-half-story stone structure, comprising two sections built at different times. According to local tradition, the older portion was built by Mordecai Lincoln in 1733, but documentary proof of this tradition is lacking. Curiously enough, the Mordecai Lincoln farm in Pennsylvania lies only four miles from the Daniel Boone Homestead, from whence Daniel and

The Lincoln Homestead in Berks County

his father Squire migrated to North Carolina in 1750.

Relations between these two famous Pennsylvania families must have been close since both took an active part in public affairs; Mordecai Lincoln serving as a commissioner for defense against the Indians in 1728, as a justice of the peace, and as an inspector of roads. Abraham Lincoln, youngest son of Mordecai and Mary (Robeson) Lincoln, married Anne Boone, first cousin of Daniel Boone. This marriage, incidentally, provides proof that the Pennsylvania Lincolns were not Quakers, since the Exeter Friends Meeting censured Anne Boone, a Quaker, for marrying "out of meeting." This Abraham Lincoln was born after his father's death in 1736.

Mordecai Lincoln's oldest son John, great-grandfather of President Lincoln, was born in New Jersey in 1716. He learned the weaver's trade and in 1743 married Rebecca Flowers Morris of Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County. He bought several tracts of land in Lancaster and Berks counties, but in 1765 he sold his holdings in Pennsylvania and moved to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, settling a few miles north of present Harrisonburg in what is now Rockingham County. His son Abraham, grandfather of President Lincoln, was born in Pennsylvania in 1744 and emigrated to Virginia and later to Kentucky as described in the quotation from Lincoln above.

With the migration of John Lincoln to Virginia, Pennsylvania's association with President Lincoln's direct forebears ceased. Others of Mordecai Lincoln's children remained as did those of his brother Abraham, who came with him to Pennsylvania in 1720, so that President Lincoln had many distant cousins living in the Commonwealth when he occupied the White House.

Direct association between Pennsylvania and Lincoln began after he became a prominent figure in the new Republican party, which was organized on a national basis at Pittsburgh on February 22, 1856. This party was the direct result of the quarrels between the North and South over the question of the extension of slavery into the new territory acquired as a result of the Mexican War. In its earliest form, the dispute centered about an amendment offered by Congressman David Wilmot of Towanda, Pennsylvania, on August 8, 1846, to an appropriation bill to provide funds for negotiations to end the war with Mexico. This Wilmot Proviso specifically barred slavery from lands acquired from Mexico. Curiously enough, Abraham Lincoln was a Whig congressman from Illinois at this time, and he later wrote that he must have voted for the Wilmot Proviso at least forty times during his term.

As the dispute over slavery grew more bitter, Abraham Lincoln came to national prominence as a Republican candidate for United States Senator from Illinois through his famous debates with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858. Lincoln lost the senatorial election, but his strenuous opposition to the further extension of slavery into the territories and his creditable showing against Douglas, the leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1860, made him a national figure and a possible Republican candidate for the presidency.

To the strongly antislavery Quakers of southeastern Pennsylvania he seemed a particularly suitable candidate; and it was this fact which led Joseph J. Lewis, publisher of the *Chester County Times* at West Chester, to print in the newspaper on February 11, 1860, the first published biography of Abraham Lincoln. Based upon the short sketch which Lincoln had prepared for Jesse Fell in 1859, it was about six times as long as the original and was rewritten by Lewis to appeal particularly to Pennsylvania voters, who were favorable to a high tariff to protect their manufactured products from foreign competition.

As the presidential election year of 1860 came closer, United States Senator Simon Cameron obtained control of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican national convention in Chicago. Many of the delegates were unsympathetic to

Cameron and tended to follow the lead of Andrew Gregg Curtin and David Wilmot. On the first ballot in the convention, Pennsylvania gave Cameron 47½ votes and Lincoln only 4. Since it was obvious that Cameron could not be nominated, there was considerable maneuvering before the second ballot and a promise by David Davis, one of Lincoln's Illinois friends, that Cameron should receive a position in Lincoln's cabinet if he were elected. On the second ballot, Pennsylvania gave 48 votes to Lincoln, and this, in the opinion of Professor Reinhard H. Luthin, "did more than any single thing to tip the scales in favor of Lincoln." He was nominated on the third ballot. In the election that fall, Pennsylvania gave its 27 electoral votes to Lincoln and provided him with a popular vote of 268,030 to 208,412 for all his opponents.

Following the election the nation was plunged into the secession crisis, which became even more serious in February, 1861, with the formation of the Confederate States of America. About the same time Lincoln left Illinois on a long circuitous journey to Washington for his inauguration on March 4. Stopping at Pittsburgh on February 15, he made a speech emphasizing his approval of a protective tariff and assuring the people that the existing crisis of secession was an "artificial" one which would pass if people would keep their self-possession. Going on to Ohio, New York, and New Jersey, he re-entered Pennsylvania on February 21, and early the next morning participated in flag-raising ceremonies at Independence Hall in Philadelphia to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Returning to his hotel for breakfast, Lincoln then boarded a train for Harrisburg.

The night before in Philadelphia, he had been informed that a plot had been formed to assassinate him on the morning of February 23, either by derailing his train from Harrisburg to Baltimore and killing its occupants or by attacking his carriage as it went from one railroad station to another in Baltimore. Lincoln insisted on carrying out his trip to Harrisburg, but agreed to special arrangements to upset the plot.

Arriving in Harrisburg about 1:30 P.M. on February 22, he made brief responses to addresses of welcome by Governor Curtin at the Jones House and by the speakers of the two houses of the legislature at the Capitol. After a busy day of receiving the public and meeting many people, Lincoln made quiet preparations for departure. About 6:00 P.M. he was driven from the hotel to the station, where he secretly boarded a special train for Philadelphia. In order to prevent any mishaps, the telegraph lines out of Harrisburg were cut, and special guards were stationed at key points along the route. At West Philadelphia he left the train and transferred to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. He reached Baltimore about 3:30 A.M., where the cars of his train were pulled by horses from the President Street Station to the Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio. He journeyed on safely to Washington, arriving about sunrise.

In the war years which followed, Governor Curtin and the people of Pennsylvania were pillars of strength for the Union cause. The Commonwealth furnished troops to fight in both the east and the west: and its farms, factories, and mines supplied the food, clothing, and munitions so essential to victory. Of almost equal importance was the moral support given to Lincoln's administration when war weariness and political disputes were weakening the Union effort. This was strikingly demonstrated in the famous Altoona Conference in September, 1862.

Under the laws then existing, the federal government was dependent upon the states for supplying the troops needed by the armies. Many of the governors, particularly in New England, were convinced that Lincoln was not doing enough toward emancipation of the slaves, and they were likewise displeased with certain military leaders, particularly General George B. McClellan, commander of the Army of the Potomac. Some of them even hinted that further troops for the armies

The Gettysburg Address Memorial at Gettysburg National Military Park

would not be supplied unless their wishes regarding slavery were agreed to. In the summer of 1862, Governor Curtin aided Lincoln by persuading other governors to join him in an appeal requesting Lincoln to issue a call for more troops.

There was still danger, however, that the "Radical" governors would meet and adopt resolutions unfriendly to Lincoln's policies. Curtin, after consulting with Lincoln, issued a call for a conference of governors at Altoona "to take measures for the more active support of the government." The conference was held September 24–26, 1862, as planned and was attended by many of the Radical governors. Aided by Lincoln's issuance of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, however, Curtin and the moderate governors were able to restrain the Radicals and make the conference a meeting in support of the administration and a more vigorous military effort in the war.

In the following year, Pennsylvania was invaded by Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in a campaign climaxed by the repulse of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 3. The frightful carnage of the struggle and a desire to erect a memorial to the men who had died there moved the Commonwealth to purchase land for the erection of a "national" cemetery. David Wills of Gettysburg was in charge of the project, and it was he who invited Edward Everett, former president of Harvard, to deliver an oration for the occasion. Almost as an afterthought, Wills on November 2 invited President Lincoln to attend and as Chief Executive to "set apart these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks."

Lincoln arrived in Gettysburg on the evening of November 18, 1863, and stayed at the home of David Wills, where on the morning of November 19 he wrote the "second draft" of his address. That afternoon at the cemetery he spoke a few earnest words which have deservedly become the classic expression of American idealism for all time. In them, Lincoln and Pennsylvania became forever united. No visitor to Gettysburg can ever forget the majestic simplicity of the stirring words uttered there in the autumn afternoon of 1863:

> Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.
>
> Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.
>
> But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln

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Lincoln Was Interested In His Family History

By Helen Price Stacy

Rockingham County, Va., records show President Abraham Lincoln once stopped at a tavern "on the way to Congress" and found out he was related to the tavern owner, David Lincoln. He also may not have known the location of the tavern, Lacey Spring, was supposed to be called Lincoln Spring but due to the way the words were once written or mistakenly read, it came out Lacy Spring.

On any stops Lincoln made while traveling to and from Washington, D.C., to visit his wife's relatives in Lexington, Ky., or to his adopted state of Illinois, the president let it be known he was interested in his family background.

Willard Heiss, writing in the *Tri-State Trader* in 1972, further explored Abe Lincoln's determination to find out about his ancestors.

Heiss wrote that Lincoln sent a letter in 1848 to Solomon Lincoln in Hingham, Mass. In the letter Lincoln told that his father was Thomas Lincoln and his grandfather had the same name as his own — Abraham. "My grandfather went from Rockingham County in Virginia to Kentucky, about the year 1782, and two years afterwards was killed by the Indians."

Lincoln said there was a family story that his great-grandfather had gone from Pennsylvania to Virginia. "It may do no harm to say that Abraham and Mordecai are common names in our family," he added.

Solomon Lincoln answered the letter, and the future President wrote him again in March 1848. In this letter he said his grandfather Abraham Lincoln had at least four brothers, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas and John, and had three sons, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, "the last my father. Uncle Josiah had several daughters and an only son, Thomas. My father has an only son, myself, of course." (Lincoln's brother Thomas died in infancy.)

Lincoln shortly afterward inquired of Gov. McDowell, who represented the Rockingham County district, if he knew any families named Lincoln. As a result, Lincoln wrote to an aged resident, David Lincoln, and found out that David's Uncle Abraham Lincoln was Abe's grandfather.

"His (Abraham) family did reside in Washington County, Ky., just as you say you found them in 1801 or 2. The eldest son, Uncle Mordecai, near 20 years ago, removed from Kentucky to Hancock County, Ill. His two sons there now are Abraham & Mordecai; and their post-office is LaHarp. Uncle Josiah, farther back than my recollection, went from Kentucky to Blue River in Indiana," wrote Lincoln.

In 1854 Jessie Lincoln of Tennessee wrote Abe, answering another inquiry about family history and Lincoln replied. "As you have supposed I am the grandson of your Uncle Abraham; and the story of his death by the Indians and of Uncle Mordecai, then 14 years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strong than all others imprinted upon my mind and memory. My wife was born and raised in Lexington, Ky., and my connection with her has sometimes taken me there where I have heard the older people of her relations speak of your Uncle Thomas and his family."

Lincoln's paternal great-grandfather married into a Quaker family.

A Lincoln biography states that Abraham Lincoln, 16th President, was born in a log cabin in Hardin County (now Larue) Feb. 12, 1809, the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Thomas, Abe's father, was born 1778 and died 1851. Thomas' father Abraham Lincoln was born 1744 and died 1786. This grandfather Abraham was married in 1743 to a widow, Mrs. Rebecca Flower Morris, daughter of Enoch and Rebecca Barnard. Enoch and Rebecca Barnard were married in 1713 in Chester (now Delaware) County, Pa. Abe's ancestors Samuel and Martha Lincoln came from Hingham, England, in 1635 and settled at Salem and Hingham, Mass. Abe's mother Nancy Hanks was the daughter of Lucy Hanks, whose ancestors, Thomas Hanks, came from England to Virginia in 1644.

There are Lincoln and Hanks relatives throughout Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts as well as other states.

TRI-STATE TRADER 2-14-81

Abraham Lincoln

by Craig Hart

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in a log cabin on his father's farm in Kentucky.

Lincoln's first venture into politics was as a Congressman from Illinois. He was not reelected to a second term.

In 1858 Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate. In the campaign he carried on a series of debates with his Democratic opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, over the question of slavery in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Douglas believed that when these two territories became states, each should have the right to decide for itself whether it would be a free state or a slave state. Lincoln disagreed with this; he thought that the United States government should decide the question before admitting the new states. It was at one of these debates that Lincoln made one of the many statements he is famous for. He said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand, I believe that this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." Although Lincoln lost the election, these Lincoln-Douglas debates made him known throughout the Country.

In 1860 Lincoln was elected president. He faced an extremely difficult task. Great bitterness over the question of slavery had developed between the North and the South, and even before Lincoln took office, seven southern states had left the Union.

It was January 1, 1863, the Union forces suffered many severe defeats, and the outlook was grim. It was then Lincoln issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation. Later that same year Lincoln made his famous Gettysburg Address.

On the night of April 14, 1865, eleven days after the war, President and Mrs. Lincoln attended the Ford Theater in Washington to see the play "Our American Cousin." It was while they were watching this play that Lincoln was mortally wounded by John Wilkes Booth. He died the next morning.

Robert Lincoln - M. Johanna Bawdiven
- **1. Robert Lincoln - M. Margaret Abell**
  - **1. Richard Lincoln**
    - **1. Samuel Lincoln, b.1619, d.5-26-1690; M. Martha Lewis**
      - **1. Mordecai Lincoln, b.6-14-1657, d.1727; M. Sarah Jones**
        - **1. Mordecai Lincoln, b.1686, d.1736; M. Hannah Salter**
          - **1. John Lincoln, b.1716, d.1778; M. Rebecca Flowers (1743)**
            - **1. Abraham Lincoln - M. Mary Shipley**
              - **1. Thomas Lincoln, b.1-6-1778; M. Nancy Hanks (6-12-1806)**
                - **1. Sarah Lincoln, b.1807, d.1-20-1828**
                - **2. Abraham Lincoln, b.2-12-1809, d.4-15-1865; M. Mary Todd (11-4-1842)**
                - **1. Robert Lincoln, b.8-1-1843, d.7-26-1926; M. Mary Hadin (1858)**
                - **2. Edward Lincoln, b.3-10-1846, d.2-1-1848**
                - **3. William Lincon, b.12-21-1850, d.2-20-1862**
                - **4. Thomas Lincoln, b.8-4-1853, d.1871**
                - **3.Thomas Lincoln, b.1811, died young**

THIS IS OF CONCERN.

THE PURITAN ANCESTRY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Although for more than twenty years the fact of the Puritan ancestry of Abraham Lincoln has been proved, knowledge of this historical point is not so widespread as it should be. It takes a long time for such information to filter through the consciousness of minds steeped in picturesque tradition. Readers interested in looking into the details of this matter are referred to the preface to Ida Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln," and to Lea and Hutchinson's "Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln."

In the former work are clearly set forth the achievements of the eight Lincolns in the Puritan bands coming from Old Hingham, England, to Massachusetts, New England, naming their transplanted settlement, "Ye free Plantation of New Hingham." Among these sturdy Puritan bands was one Samuel Lincoln, the great-great-great-great-grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln. The descendants of this youth achieved signal distinction in the history of New England, becoming minute-men, Revolutionary officers, governors, justices of the Supreme Court, heads of the Massachusetts bar, and cabinet officers under Jefferson and Madison.

After selling the Lincoln Mills, Massachusetts, one of Samuel Lincoln's grandchildren, named Mordecai, migrated to New Jersey, and thence to Pennsylvania, where the family owned forges and furnaces, held responsible positions, and were well-to-do people. Influenced by their kinsman, Daniel Boone, John Lincoln and his sons moved to Virginia.

Some years later (1780), John Lincoln's son Abraham (grandfather of the President, who was named for him) sold his patrimony in the Shenandoah Valley for $25,000, commissioning Boone to invest the amount in 3200 acres of land on the Wilderness Road, in Kentucky. Had not this Abraham Lincoln been shot by an ambushed Indian shortly after his arrival there, his descendants would doubtless have been as renowned for their unbroken prosperity as for their sudden, accidental poverty. The straitened circumstances of the President's father, Thomas,—a mere baby when his father was killed,—were the first in a family history extending over two hundred years; and at its worst, this voluntary poverty was cheerily borne as a stepping-stone to better things.

In Lea and Hutchinson's scholarly book, the English lineage is plainly proved from legal records, centuries old; and eleven generations of liberty-loving ancestry are clearly traced in regular genealogical form, together with much interesting data regarding the English and American Lincolns.

Tradition dies hard, and the world loves vivid contrasts in penury and power; but since the matter of Lincoln's Puritan descent has long since been indisputably proved and recently ratified by the homeland,—at the ceremonies celebrating the erection of a memorial tablet and bust of our greatest American in the English church where his ancestors were baptized and recorded, —the log-cabin (invaluable as it was in shaping the character of its illustrious occupant) should now take its true place as an incident, rather than as an initial point, in the history of the prosperous, honorable and honored family of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of our United States of America—the culminating flower of generations of brain power, as well as brawn.

Charlotte Brewster Jordan.

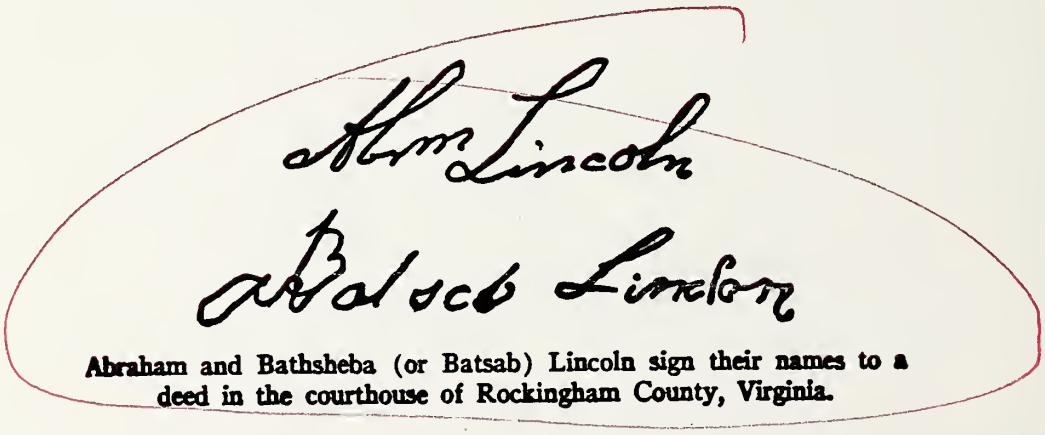
THE LINCOLN FAMILY

Captain Abraham Lincoln:(May 13,1744-May,1786) was the son of John Lincoln and Rebecca Flowers Morris, his wife. Capt. Lincoln was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania and died on a farm in the Long Run area of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Captain Lincoln, as he was called, earned the rank while serving in the Augusta County Militia Company during the Revolutionary War.(1)

His wife, Bathsheba Herring (1745-1833), is believed to have been been the daughter of Leonard Herring of Bridgewater, Virginia. Captain Abraham's marriage license was issued in Augusta County, Virginia, and was dated June 9,1770. Unfortunately, the license does not list the name of the bride. This omission has left room for rumors to rise that maybe Bathsheba was the captain's second wife. There is no basis for this argument, in fact Bathsheba, herself is quoted to have said that she married the Captain when she was twenty-four years old. This statement matches the date of the marriage license.

Captain Abraham Lincoln was one of the first settlers in the Mill Creek area and was one of the builders of the first Regular Baptist Church On Mill Creek. When Captain Lincoln was killed by Indians in May 1786, Bathsheba was left with five children, all aged 15 or under. Unlike the custom of the day, Bathsheba never remarried, but instead raised all the children herself until they were out on their own.

THIS APPEARS TO BE CORRECT.



Abraham and Bathsheba (or Batsab) Lincoln sign their names to a deed in the courthouse of Rockingham County, Virginia.

1- Mordecia Lincoln:(1771-1830) married Mary Mudd(? - 1859) and moved to Illinois.
Children:
(1) Abraham
(2) James-Bradford
(3) Mordecia, died June 15,1867 at Fountain Green, unmarried.
(4) Elizabeth, married Benjamin Mudd
(5) Mary-Rowena, married George Nicely
(6) Martha, married Washington Neighbors.

LINCOLN'S BIRTH AND HIS BREEDING

Ida M. Tarbell's Study of Emancipator's Training and Hereditary Claim to Greatness

Ida M. Tarbell, whose "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and other books on the emancipator have filled her with familiarity with the subject, undertakes now to rehabilitate the ancestry of the great President. "In the Footsteps of the Lincolns" (Harpers) deals in great part with those supposed forefathers of the President who bore that name.

The record begins with Samuel Lincoln at Hingham, Mass., in 1637. From the eldest son of this Samuel, so Miss Tarbell finds, three Governors and many other New Englanders of distinction had their origin. The Lincoln blood, she says, has mixed with that of the other old Hingham families.

A third son, Mordecai, named as Lincoln's ancestor in the second American generation, became a blacksmith and later an ironmaster at Cohasset, and built a sawmill and a gristmill. Sons of this sturdy person moved south to Monmouth county, N. J. A house at Berks, Pa., built in 1733, and still in existence, by the younger Mordecai Lincoln, is shown as the home of the President's great-great-grandfather. His son Abraham married one of the family of another neighbor, Squire Boone. Though a Quaker, this worthy squire fathered the famous Daniel Boone; so the Lincoln blood received an infusion at once the most peaceable and the most warlike that the colonies could supply.

It is true, these particular blood streams did not flow in the veins of the greater Abraham, for the Quakeress's husband was but the brother of the famous man's supposed direct ancestor. That ancestor, John Lincoln, weaver by trade and buyer and seller of land by taste, settled in 1768 in the Shenandoah valley. Then a wild borderland, that great natural garden received in its time a portion of the restless Lincoln stock.

The setback in the great Lincoln's line, which reduced it from long respectability to the level of poor whites, occurred when Abraham, son of the Shenandoah settler, died and left a widow and three boys in Kentucky. The records of Jefferson county, Kentucky, do not give an account of what happened, but tradition has it that an Indian shot the settler as he was at work clearing his ground.

Thomas, the youngest of the slain settler's three boys, carried on in his turn the old southwestward drift that had carried the family through half the colonies, settling in four of them. He went down into Tennessee and there lived for a while with an uncle who had settled there. His return to Kentucky and his marriage to Nancy Hanks created the home in which his famous son was born. So it happened that a Massachusetts name, after long wanderings, found its way into Kentucky among those of the region's Virginian and Pennsylvanian settlers.

The latter part of Miss Tarbell's volume deals with incidents of the early life of the great Lincoln himself. There exists at least one piece of furniture, a cupboard, on which the boy may have worked as his father's assistant. An anecdote represents young Abe as drawing the red ear at a corn husking and accordingly kissing the girl he liked best. The act is said to have cost him the trouble of fighting a certain Green Taylor, who bore a resulting scar through life. Of his courting of Ann Rutledge at New Salem the book gives homely particulars, such as the tradition that he gave her a book when they studied grammar together. The book, now in the Decatur collection, has on its fly leaf, supposedly in Lincoln's handwriting, the demure inscription: "Ann Rutledge is now studying grammar." A little later, as Miss Tarbell points out, Lincoln's betrothed died of an epidemic fever much like that which had carried off his mother in 1818.

The chapters that deal with Lincoln's own life have a chiefly anecdotal character. They add incidents which the slow coming to light of records, relics and memories has lately made available. Lincoln's life during his early years seems more than ever episodic. Anecdote, picturesque incident, quaintness seem naturally to belong to it. Miss Tarbell does not like the idea that this national hero sprang from poor and trashy origins. Yet her book makes it plainer than ever that he formed his character in the poor man's school under the continual and apparently random hammer of a common fellow's fate.

As for the Lincoln ancestry, eugenists will applaud the view that Puritan blood told in his case, as proverbially blood will. There lacks any adequate explanation of the inadequacy of Lincoln's father. As for his mother the present account makes her out a woman of respectable birth, discrediting the old and shabby Nancy Sparrow story. It would establish her as of worthy stock, but unfortunately the Hanks family origins have yet to be fully disclosed. As for Lincoln's paternal grandmother, nothing but tradition names her as a daughter of a Shenandoah valley "first" family. Much remains undone, much defies the students, ere we can have any full idea of three-fourths of Lincoln's blood in the third generation ascending.

LINCOLN LORE

No. 37 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA December 23

Lincoln Lore
Bulletin of the
LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Dr. Louis A. Warren - Editor

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LINCOLN GENEALOGY

In Whitney's biography of Lincoln there is an interesting reminiscence of Secretary Welles who states, "he has heard President Lincoln say more than once, that when he laid down his official life he would endeavor to trace out his genealogy and family history."

Mr. Waldo Lincoln, of Worcester, Massachusetts, must find real satisfaction in having accomplished for his kinsman, Abraham Lincoln, a task which the president anticipated but was prevented from pursuing. It is with the kind permission of the author that The History of the Lincoln Family has become available for this condensed genealogical table. Copies of the original work are still obtainable.

The Lincoln family came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. As early as 1736 land grants were made to three different Thomas Lincolns, who were known as Thomas the cooper, Thomas the miller, and Thomas the weaver. Two years later another Thomas Lincoln arrived in Hingham who was called Thomas the husbandman. It is from Samuel Lincoln, a brother of Thomas the weaver, that we trace the line of descent which embraces the family of Abraham Lincoln.

The earliest known male progenitor of the Lincoln family is designated by the letter a, and his sons and daughters as aa, ab, ac, ad, etc., in order of their birth respectively.

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a Samuel, 1619-1690.
Martha Lyford.[1]

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aa Samuel, 1650-1720.[2]
Deborah Hersey.
ab Daniel, 1652-1732.
Elizabeth Lincoln.
ac Mordecai, 1655-1655.
ad Mordecai, 1657-1728.
Sarah Jones.[3]
Mary Chapin.
ae Thomas, 1659-1661.
af Mary, 1662-1752.
ag Thomas, 1664-1715.
Mary .....
Mehitabel Frost.
ah Martha, 1666-1740.
ai Sarah, 1669-1669.
aj Sarah, 1671-1743.
ak Rebecca, 1673-1757.
John Clark.
Israel Nichols.
ada Mordecai, 1686-1736.
Hanah Saltar.
Mary Robeson.
adb Abraham, 1688-1745.
Rebecca .....
adc Isaac, 1691-1771.
Sarah Cummings.
Jael Garrett
add Sarah, 1694-1754.
Daniel Tower.
ade Elizabeth, 1703-1724.
Ambrose Cole.
adf Jacob, 1708-1779.
Mary Holbrook.
Susanna Marble.[4]

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adaa John, 1716-1788.
Rebecca Morris.[5]
adab Debora, 1717-1720.
adac Hannah, ? ?
Joseph Millard.
adad Mary, ? ?
Francis Yarnell.[6]
adae Anne, 1725-1812.
William Tallman.
adaf Sarah, 1727-1810.[7]
William Boone.[8]
adag Mordecai, 1730-1812.
Mary Webb.[9]
adah Thomas, 1732-1775.[10]
Elizabeth Davis.
adai Abraham, 1736-1806.
Anne Boone.[11]

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adaaa Abraham, 1744-1876.[12]
Mary .....[13]
Bersheba .....[14]
adaab Hannah, 1748-1803. 24
..... Harrison.
adaac Lydia, 1748- ?
?[15]
adaad, Isaac, 1750-1816.[16]
Mary Ward.
adaae Jacob, 1751-1822.[17]
Dorcas Robinson.
adaaf John, 1755-1835.[18]
Mary Yarnall.
adaag Sarah, 1757- ?
..... Dean.
adaah Thomas, 1761-1819.[19]
Elizabeth Casner.[20]
adaai Rebecca, 1767-1840.
John Rimel.

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adaaa a Mordecai, 1771-1830.[21]
Mary Mudd.
adaaa b Josiah, 1773-1835.[22]
Catharine Barlow.
adaaa c Mary, 1775- ?
Raph Crume.[23]
adaaa d Thomas, 1776-1851.[24]
Nancy Hanks.[25]
adaaa e Nancy, 1780-1845.
Wm. Brumfield.[26]

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adaaa da Sarah, 1807-1828.[27]
Aaron Grigsby.
adaaa db Abraham, 1809-1865.[28]
Mary Todd.
adaaa dc Thomas, 1811-1813.

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adaaa dba Robert, 1843-1926.[29]
Mary Harlan.
adaaa dbb Edward, 1846-1850.[30]
adaaa dbc Wiliam, 1850-1862.[31]
adaaa dbd Thomas, 1853-1871.[32]

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adaaa dbaa Mary, 1869-
Charles Isham.
adaaa dbab Abraham, 1873-1890.[33]
adaaa dbac Jessie, 1875-
Warren Beckwith.
Frank Johnson.

NOTES

1. The name Mordecai was introduced into the Lincoln family by this connection with the Lyfords.
2. The Levi Lincoln family which produced two governors of New England states were descendants of Samuel.
3. Abraham Jones, father of Sarah, was responsible for the name Abraham finding its way into the Lincoln family.
4. A widow.
5. A widow whose maiden name was Flowers.
6. He was a Quaker but called to account for "taking a wife of another persuasion."
7. Admitted to the Society of Friends in 1847. Possibly the first of the Lincoln family to unite with the Quakers.
8. A Quaker and an own cousin of Daniel Boone.
9. Her name is said by some to have been Ward.
10 Thomas' oldest son was Hananiah who was associated with Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of President Lincoln, in the Kentucky wilderness.
11. She was a Quaker but married "out of meeting." Daniel Boone was her own cousin
12. Killed by the Indians near Louisville, Kentucky.
13. Descendants of Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, have insisted that the wife of Abraham Lincoln was named Mary. She may have been his first wife.
14. Bersheba was married to Abraham Lincoln as early as 1780 and survived his death in Kentucky. She is said to have been a daughter of Leonard Herrin.
15. There is a tradition that Lydia married a Bryan.
16. He removed to Tennessee where he died.
17. Jacob remained throughout his life on the old home place in Virginia.
18. He moved to a site near Lebanon, Ohio, and died in Warren county.
19. Thomas purchased property near Lexington, as early as 1792.
20. This name is also spelled Kersoner in some instances.
21. Mordecai moved from Washington county to Grayson county, Kentucky, and later to Hancock county, Illinois.
22. Josiah migrated from Washington county, Kentucky, to Harrison county, Indiana, where he lived until his death.
23. The Crumes settled in Breckenridge county, Kentucky.
24. The father of Abraham Lincoln, the President, who moved from Kentucky to Indiana, and later settled in Coles county, Illinois, where he died.
25. The mother of President Lincoln who died in Indiana when Abraham was but nine years of age.
26. The Brumfields settled in Hardin county, Kentucky.
27. Died in Spencer county, Indiana, and left no offspring.
28. The president.
29. Died in Manchester, N. H.
30. Died in Springfield, Ill.
31. Died in Washington, D. C.
32. Died in Chicago, Ill.
33. Died in London, England.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ANCESTORS (T.)

The earliest American ancestor of the Lincoln family was probably Samuel Lincoln, of Norwich, England, who settled in Hingham, Mass., about 1638. His son, Mordecai, first settled in Monmouth county, N. J., and afterward in Berks county, Pa. Mordecai's sons, Abraham, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, were citizens of Rockingham county, Va., and one of them at least, Abraham, migrated to Mercer county, Ky., in 1782. This Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the President, settled in what is now the site of Louisville, Kentucky.

The Abraham Lincoln who signed the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790 was, of course, a resident of Pennsylvania. There is no definite evidence at hand to show the relationship to President Lincoln but it is supposed that he belonged to the collateral line of ancestors.